

# The Hongkong Telegraph

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### SPEECH BY KING GEORGE.

#### CONFIDENCE IN THE VIRTUES OF THE PEOPLE.

London, July 29.

Their Majesties the King and Queen to-day drove in state to the Guildhall, to receive the congratulations of the London Corporation on the conclusion of peace. They were everywhere cheered on route. The brilliant assembly on the platform, at the Guildhall, included the Premier and other Ministers, Ambassadors, Admiral Beatty, Field Marshal Wilson, Lord Reading and other distinguished personages.

Replying to an Address, His Majesty, who wore Admiral's uniform, contrasted the circumstances of his visit to the Guildhall a year ago, when it was impossible to foretell when victory would come or how much it would cost, and the situation to-day, with Germany's fighting power destroyed and our terms accepted. His Majesty incidentally expressed the sincere hope that the recent example at St. Paul's Cathedral, of several religious denominations joining for the purpose of expressing the nation's gratitude for peace, might prove a step towards closer co-operation between the religious communities for the spiritual life of the nation.

King George paid a tribute to the imperishable deeds of the Forces of the Empire and the splendid services of the mercantile marine in the war, and emphasised that the restoration of our overseas trade, the re-creation of our mercantile marine and the development of our ports must be pursued most energetically in order to regain our old supremacy. A spirit of unity, self-sacrifice, patience, industry and thrift was required in order to reap the full benefit of peace. (Cheers). The greatest possible production of necessary commodities was essential in order to maintain the high industrial and commercial position which was held before the war. He was confident that the ancient sterling virtues of the British people would not fail us. He prayed God to continue to guide and inspire us, so that we might be enabled worthily to use victory. (Loud cheers).

### THE COST OF THE ARMY.

London, July 29.

A White Paper shows that the estimated Army expenditure for the year is £287,000,000.

### THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, July 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government were not prepared to adopt the suggestion that the Dominion Governments should be asked to delegate representatives to the Royal Commission to report on the best form of the future Government of Ireland.

### NATIONALISATION OF MINES

London, July 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Committee on Home Affairs was not considering the nationalisation of mines. None of the statements in the Press represented the views of the Government on the subject. (Laughter). He hoped an announcement would be made before the Recess.

### THE TURF.

London, July 28.

The Goodwood Steward Cup resulted as follows:—  
King Sol ..... 1  
Irish Elegance ..... 2  
Scatwell ..... 3  
Fourteen ran; won by three-quarters of a length; half a length between second and third.  
The betting was: 100 to 7 King Sol; 100 to 30 Irish Elegance; 5 to 1 Scatwell.

### HOME BYE-ELECTION.

London, July 29.

The bye-election at the Bothwell Division of Lanarkshire resulted as follows:—  
Mr. James Robertson (Labour) ..... 13,135.  
Mr. T. Moffatt (Coalition Liberal) ..... 5,967.  
This was previously a Coalition Unionist seat.

### ANOTHER FAMOUS PAINTER DEAD.

London, July 29.

The death is announced of George Adolphus Storey, R.A., the famous artist, who has been Professor of Perspective at the Royal Academy since 1914.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

#### AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS' VIEWS.

Amsterdam, July 29.

The American Delegation to the International Trade Union Congress refuses to accept the theory of the German delegates, which is supported by the Dutch President, Oudegeest, that capitalism was responsible for the war.

The American Delegate, Mr. Tobin, vigorously contested such an idea, declaring that it was the Monarchist and Militarist elements in Germany and Austria who were solely and entirely responsible.

### AMIR FIRED AT.

Rawalpindi, July 28.

Two soldiers of the Kabuli Regiment fired at the Amir while riding with his staff. The Amir narrowly escaped, a bullet passing through his breeches. The assailants were arrested.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### OUR POLICY IN RUSSIA.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE.

London, July 29.

A debate on our policy towards Russia was initiated in the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Donald MacLean, who asked for full information of the Government's intentions. He said it was common knowledge that the French had left Odessa and the Americans were clearing out of Russia.

Mr. Churchill (interrupting)—Not out of Siberia.  
Sir Donald MacLean referred to the present policy as a muddle and a mystery.

Mr. Clynes suggested an impartial Commission to investigate conditions in Russia. He depreciated armed interference. He said there was intense feeling among the working classes regarding our Russian policy. They believed we had intervened in the interests of investors and in order to destroy Russia's new-born democracy.

Lord Robert Cecil said while it was folly to talk of smashing Bolshevism, and the idea of seizing Moscow was fantastic, we should not act discreditably or treacherously towards our Russian friends.

Mr. Churchill, replying, after emphasising that the Allied occupation of Archangel and Murmansk stopped the Germans sending divisions from the East, stated that early in March the Cabinet decided that Archangel and Murmansk should be evacuated before another winter, but any supports or reinforcements that were necessary for the safe withdrawal of the troops should be sent and the regard should be had to our obligations to the local population. The local Russian Government and the Army. The British military authorities had been given the widest possible latitude with regard to the means whereby the evacuation should be carried out. This policy, which would be carried out completely, was communicated to the Russian leaders.

### THE UNREST AT HOME.

#### DOCK STRIKE SETTLED.

London, July 29.

The Mersey Dock strike has been settled, the men obtaining several concessions.

### FRENCH TRAITORS.

#### EIGHT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Paris, July 29.

The trial of a number of Frenchmen and women accused of betraying their compatriots to the Germans at Leon has concluded. Six men and two women were sentenced to death and eleven others to penal servitude.

### THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

#### JAPAN AND AMERICAN CRITICISM.

Paris, July 31.

Baron Makino leaves Paris to-day for Tokyo. The Japanese Peace Delegation does not contemplate making public the oral agreement on the Chinese settlement. Japanese circles in Paris regard the criticism of the American Senate as premature, as the Japanese Government cannot make known its policy until the German Treaty is ratified and Shantung has come into the possession of Japan. —Havas.

### REBUILDING RUINED FRANCE.

Paris, July 31.

M. Clemenceau has held a conference concerning the plans for reorganisation of the ruined Departments. The solution adopted was to decentralise as much as possible. Henceforth the administrative and technical services will be placed under the authority of a Prefect, assisted by a Departmental Director of Reconstitution. —Havas.

### THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

#### A CHANCE FOR AMERICA.

Paris, July 31.

The opinion in French circles is that the best way to settle the Turkish situation would be by America deciding to accept the mandate for Armenia, including Constantinople and the surrounding country. —Havas.

### NEW FRENCH BANK.

Paris, July 31.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a Bill for the creation of an Imports Bank with a capital of 100 million francs. —Havas.

### NEW FRENCH BISHOPS.

Paris, July 31.

The new Bishops of Metz and Strasbourg will be appointed their respective sees in the near future. —Havas.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

### STEAMER ASHORE.

Singapore, August 1.

The s.s. Taiwan Maru, a Japanese steamer, is reported to have been damaged to the extent of \$30,000 and is not insured.

### OUR POKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, July 19.

It is surprising with what incomplete executive machinery the Government of China can be conducted. For more than a year there has been no vice-president, and for more than six weeks there has been no premier. When Li Yuan-hung vacated the presidential office after his failure to avert the monarchical madness of Chang Hsu, Feng Kuo-chang automatically passed to the chief executiveship. There was thus no vice-president, and it was deemed inexpedient to elect one until the new Parliament convened in August last assumed its duties, the first and most important of which was to elect a president. Having accomplished this, Parliament was invited to appoint a vice-president in the person of Tsao Kun who canvassed members and spent money very freely, but despite lavish expenditure of effort and dollars he suffered the mortification of seeing his schemes brought to naught by the adroitness of Liang Shih-yi who was responsible for the defection of a considerable proportion of members from the House on the two voting days. The object of this manoeuvre was to keep the position for a representative of the South whom it was desired to conciliate in this way. Since then the subject was allowed to drop, but it has been revived this week, and the name of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is mentioned in this connection. The gallant marshal is not enamoured of the position. As a matter of fact it is his supporters who wish him to take the office in order that their own positions may be assured, and as Tuan disapproves of the present selfish policy of the Anhui Club it may be assumed that he will not lend himself to this latest phase of their political activities.

### "THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD."

There was again a packed house last night at the Victoria Theatre when Oliver Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield" was screened. The play was beautifully staged and the spirit of the classic was well-brought out, the cast being very strong. It was very refreshing to renew one's acquaintance with Squire Thornhill, Arabella Wilmet, Moses, and the other characters. The photography was perfect and the picture was followed with the keenest interest. The management should enjoy good houses during the remainder of the picture's screening.

There is one event of the week which is satisfactory. That is the conclusion of the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and China in respect of the status and boundaries of Tibet. A settlement has now been reached agreeable to all parties. Tibet is given autonomy and as in the case of Mongolia also, China retains her suzerainty over the territory. This timely settlement will dispel the malicious reports of Japanese origin which sought to inflame Chinese feeling by the assertion that Great Britain wished to have the boundaries of Tibet enlarged so as to take in Kansu and the greater part of Szechuan and Yunnan, the suggestion being that Britain would establish a sphere of influence in that region.

The Kirin muddle is not yet cleared up. Chang Tso-lin, the ex-bandit who is now inspector general of the Three Provinces, seems to have succeeded in inducing Peking to agree to his demands which means that the Kirin tuchun accepts the call to take up another appointment. The issue is not so clear as this statement would imply. It is confused with the ambitious moves of rival subordinate officers, but it seems to be true that no clash has yet taken place, the rival armies training at the leash while piously hoping that mediators will speedily arrive on the scene and pacify all concerned.

Reports are permitted to come from Tokyo to the effect that Japan is considering the early retrocession of Khabarovsk. It is of course impossible to assert with assurance that these are given out with the idea of creating an opinion in China more favourable to Japan, but as the Japanese Government moves in a mysterious way its objects to achieve, Chinese view the reports with suspicion, believing that things are not what they seem. A Japanese diplomat told me to-day that the visit of Counsellor Yoshizawa to Tsingtau was possibly to consider the limits of the area that was to be asked as a Japanese concession. This explanation may apply, but it is more than likely that the Japanese already know what they want and what they intend to ask for in this respect.

After a long drought the need of rain came this week, but in such volume as to prove a rather inconvenient blessing. In Peking the streets were flooded to the depth of several feet, and many houses of which are built of mud-brick were seriously damaged.

### To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.7.15.

### ANOTHER ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

#### MESSRS. BREWER'S PREMISES ENTERED.

Our complacent gaze of burglars evidently work on the principle of striking whilst the iron is hot, for they did not allow more than a dozen hours to pass to cool the scent left by their depredations on the premises of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, before they made another attempt on a local store carrying on business in the same line. The attempted burglary was at Messrs. Brewer and Company's but it resulted in a blank, for nothing was stolen and the robbers must have been disturbed.

The alarm was first given by the night watchman employed by Messrs. Sennet Freres, who discovered the front door of Messrs. Brewer's open at 11.30 last night. The watchman immediately reported the matter to the police and the premises were taken over by police officers, who remained in the shop until late this morning.

A duplicate key seems to have been the means of securing an entry to the shop, a padlock having the appearance of being unlocked in the ordinary way. After opening the padlock, the bar across the door was removed and the ordinary key on the door was either cleverly picked or opened by another duplicate key. The theory that the burglars must have been disturbed is supported by the fact that everything of value was left intact, but it is interesting to note that there were a number of new typewriters in the store and these articles seem to have been the chief incentive of the robbery at the store of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, who lost six new machines. This would lead to the conclusion that there is a ready market for stolen typewriters and since these machines are all carefully numbered and have other marks that would assist in identification, the eventual tracing of the receiver should not be a difficult matter.

We understand that, so far, no arrests have been made in connection with either of the two incidents reported.

### THE BEER PROBLEM.

A delegation of brewers were received recently by members of the Government to discuss the whole problem of the beer supply. The brewers suggested that if control is removed and the trade is allowed to brew beer without restriction they would be able to produce sufficient of a high quality to satisfy every demand, and that normal conditions of competition could be trusted to maintain prices at a fair level. An official of the Food Ministry said that in view of the effect of the removal of control on the prices of tea and margarine, it was reasonable to suppose that a royal road to more and cheaper beer would not be found by the abolition of control. The price of the commodities mentioned has risen since the control of maximum prices was removed.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 pm.  
The Vicar of Wakefield.  
(Oliver Goldsmith's classic play.)



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## MUNITIONS MYSTERY.

### MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY TO LORD FRENCH.

Mr. Asquith was entertained at luncheon recently at the Connaught Rooms by Mr. Oswald Partington, a former Liberal Whip, the occasion having been arranged to give the ex-Premier an opportunity of further replying to statements made by Viscount French.

Mr. Asquith said they had just come to the end of a journalistic series in which the late Commander-in-Chief of our Armies in France had made himself responsible for attacks and aspersions both upon the living and upon the dead, which he (Mr. Asquith) could not allow to pass without an immediate and definite protest.

"I cannot recall," said Mr. Asquith, "any parallel of this ill-advised and unhappy literary effort. (Cheers.) Lord French is not only a Field-Marshal on the active list of the Army, but he occupies at the moment one of the highest and most responsible posts in the civil service of the Crown. He is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a post which has often, I agree, been more or less a sinecure.

"That is not the case to-day, Ireland, I think, is one of the darkest spots on the map, not only of the British Empire but of the world, and while the statesmanship of free nations is trying to find everywhere else some foothold, some point of new departure for nationalities, the chief Governor of Ireland, who, as one might have thought, would be absorbed in his overwhelming responsibilities, apparently could find no better occupation for his time and his energies than to fill the columns of the daily Press with a narrative which I do not hesitate to characterise as incomplete, partial, in most respects misleading, and as the whole world will soon patiently learn, at variance, and contradicting his own statements and written utterances in the past.

CABINET'S CONSTERNATION.

"That here and there," Mr. Asquith continued, "mistakes were made is of course obviously true."

It would have been a miracle if it had been otherwise. But that was not the least of the case put forward by Lord French, who alleged calculated and callous neglect during the first part of the war on the part of the Government in the provision of adequate supplies of munitions.

He (Mr. Asquith) had stated at Newcastle that Lord French's account of Lord Kitchener's visit to Paris was a travesty of the real fact. All the contemporary documents would shortly be given to the world, but let him say that the Government received a message from Lord French as to his contemplated movement which filled the whole Cabinet with consternation, because the movement which was indicated would, in the Cabinet's judgment, have amounted in effect to leaving our Allies in the lurch in the moment of their extreme need, and the consternation which the Cabinet felt was shared and expressed in moving terms by the head of the French Government.

It was in those circumstances that Lord Kitchener undertook his mission to France, a mission in which he successfully achieved the common object, "and in my judgment," said Mr. Asquith, "saved our cause from an incredible retroach." (Cheers.)

Lord French had stated that his object was to awaken both the Government and the public from that apathy which meant certain defeat, and his statement amounted to an allegation that in spite of his warnings the Government as a whole were criminally supine and negligent.

Nobody questioned, Mr. Asquith proceeded, that the Expeditionary Force was fully equipped in all respects, but the losses in the field very soon began to put a severe strain on our machinery of production. From almost the first moment the matter had never ceased to engage the attention of the Cabinet, and in the month of May 1915 we were producing in three days the amount of ammunition usually produced before in a whole year. That was not a bad record of apathy and neglect.

The decision to equip our field guns with shrapnel and not with high explosive was arrived at after full inquiry by the best experts at the commencement of the war, and Lord French, who was then in the United Kingdom, stated that he was always an advocate of high explosive, but that he had been overruled.

Lord French's first time that for munitions had been made.

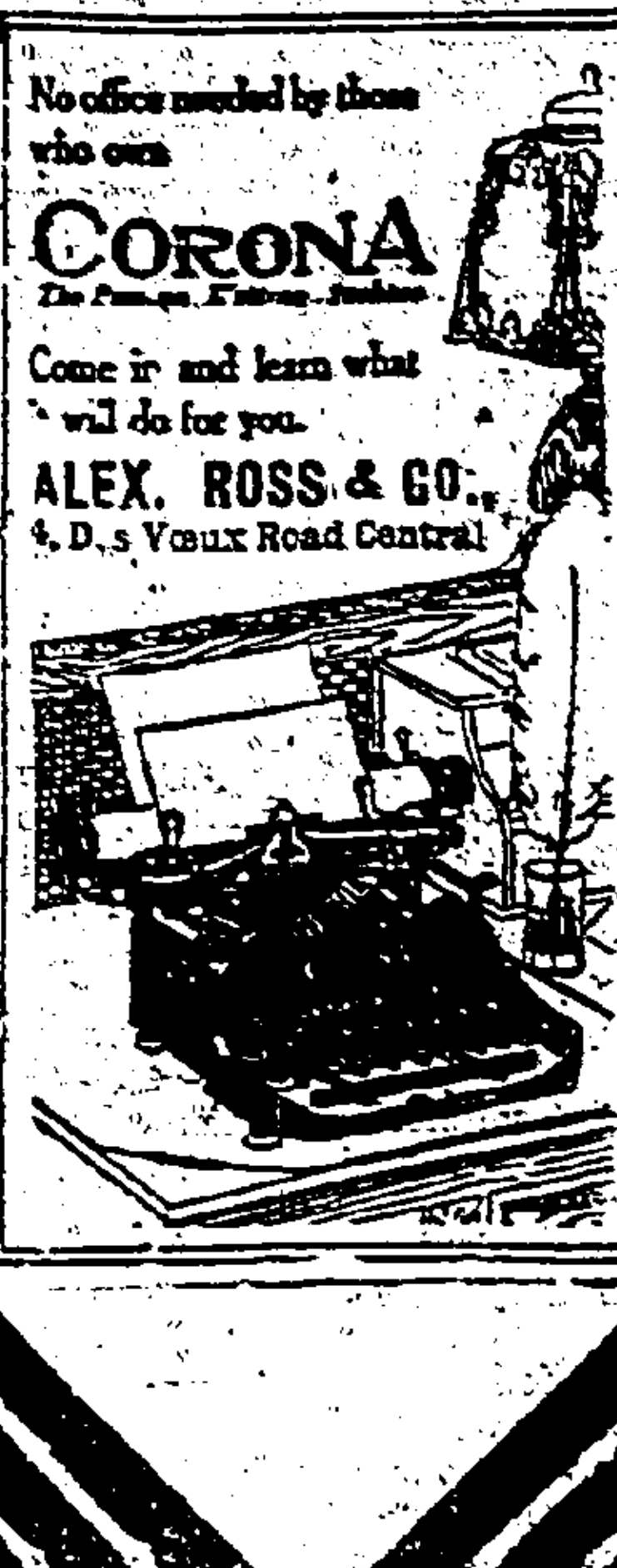
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### EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

#### A BRITISH BLUNDER?

London, July 14.—Sir Valentine Chirol writing to the Times says that it is no secret that President Wilson strongly objected to the Kaiser's trial, and that M. Clemenceau was half-hearted in the matter, but that both yielded to Mr. Lloyd George's pressing solicitations. The dismaying blunder rests wholly on Britain if the procedure fails. Britain will suffer immeasurable ridicule in any case for rescuing Wilhelm from the contempt of oblivion which was the worst penalty that could be inflicted on a man of such monumental vanity.

The Bishop of Exeter, in a sermon, regretted that such a contemptible character, the object of universal detestation and miserable shame, should have become the object of international vengeance and possibly be made a martyr.

San Francisco, July 4.—A Paris dispatch says that the announcement made by the British Premier to the effect that the ex-Kaiser would be tried has caused surprise among the peace delegates there. Some delegates profess their entire ignorance of the programme made public by Mr. Lloyd George, while others suggest that the British Premier is only performing a political manoeuvre.

to consult has heard of that demand," Mr. Asquith declared.

#### LETTER FROM KITCHENER.

Mr. Asquith produced a long folded letter, which he remarked *ad hoc*, might become a historical document. He said it was a letter in Lord Kitchener's handwriting, written after his interview with Sir John French. It ran:—

"I have to-day talked with French. He told me I could let you know that the present supply of ammunition will be as much as his troops will be able to use for the next forward movement."

There were tremendous cheers at this revelation, and Mr. Asquith read it again. He said that this letter made his way clear. He then had no fears of encouraging the enemy when he spoke at Newcastle and warned the people that they must "deliver the goods."

Lord French, who boasted now of his share in the fall of the Government, wrote to him on May 20, 1915, three days after the fall, a letter from which Mr. Asquith read an extract. The extract was as follows:—

My Dear Prime Minister.—For two days I have been hesitating to add an iota to the troubles and anxieties which must weigh upon you just now. (I was forming the Coalition Government, interjected Mr. Asquith slyly, amid roars of laughter.) You have shown me so much true, generous kindness throughout this trying campaign that I venture at this critical moment to convey to you what is my innermost thought.

I am sure in the whole history of war no General in the field has ever been helped in a difficult task by the head of his Government as I have been supported and strengthened by yours. I am sure that your sympathy and encouragement

## OXFORD TO SEEK STATE AID.

### FINANCIAL INQUIRY AGREED TO.

A large gathering of members of Convocation of Oxford University, presided over by the Vice-Chancellor (the President of Trinity) recently discussed the question of State aid. Eventually the following decree, proposed by the Warden of Wadham, was carried by a majority of 38, the voting being—Placet, 126; non-placet, 88.

That the Vice-Chancellor be authorised by Convocation to apply for a Government grant or grants, and to accept the same on behalf of the University on the conditions stated in the letter of April 16 last of the President of the Board of Education—namely, that the University should co-operate with the Government in an inquiry to be made into its whole resources and the use which is being made of them.

The Warden of Wadham, in moving the decree, spoke of the needs of science and the miserable sums paid to its teachers. Every one, he said, would admit that that was a grievance that must be remedied. It was absolutely necessary that the university should find money somewhere, so that those who did its work should have something approaching a living wage. It must be provided by the Government or by private liberality. It was most encouraging to the university in recent years to receive such benefactions as those of Mr. Perring and Mr. Welch, and one hoped their good example would be followed, but he thought it argued a very sanguine frame of mind to suppose that private liberality was going to foot the bill which the present needs of the university presented. They were told that they were asked to buy a Government grant by assenting to a Royal Commission, but if they refused a Government grant, would they escape a Royal Commission, or would they avoid control? Was there any probability of it if the powers that be wished it? If the change was inevitable, as it seemed to him, should they not meet it half-way in order that they might have some power of controlling it, or should they go to the extreme and refuse it until it was forced upon them? If they were going to have an inquiry, and Government interference in any way, had it better not come now than a few years hence? At present they had as Chancellor a man who was representative of Oxford culture, and who thoroughly understood the university, and they had the best Minister of Education that England ever had. There was no doubt, whether they liked it or not, they had to face this—that practically the whole of English education was coming under Government control, and they were likely to do better for themselves and for English education if they threw in their lot frankly with the rest of the country, and worked with them, instead of remaining in splendid isolation for a few years until compelled to come in.

Mr. C. F. Jenkin, Professor of Engineering Science, spoke from the scientist's point of view, and gave practical illustrations of the present critical position. Before the war the science departments were just able to get along by scraping together £50 here and £100 there. The pay of the junior staff was scandalously low. Then came the war, and apparatus had doubled in price. The science departments at Oxford were bankrupt, and any possibility of research work would be out of the question. They were trying to do their best to carry on at the present moment, but they could not carry on next term, and everything pointed to a large number of men coming up. Money must be found somewhere. There were three courses open. One was to wait donations, another was to go round the country begging, and the other was to ask for Government aid. The objections to the last-named were two—fear of control and unwillingness to submit to a financial inquiry. He had had control for some years past, and knew what it meant—a visit from an expert in his own subject, who came and blessed what he saw, and out of whom he got a lecture. (Laughter.) What would happen would be that Cambridge would inspect Oxford, and Oxford would inspect Cambridge. (Laughter.) With regard to a financial inquiry, the only objection could come from the colleges, and he was very glad to hear that some of them had agreed willingly to submit to it. The only danger would be to a college that refused to have its resources examined.

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**BOMB OUTRAGES.**

**PLOT AGAINST U.S. PUBLIC MEN**

Washington, June 3rd.—Late last night an infernal machine was exploded outside the door of the residence of the Attorney-General, Mr. Palmer, badly damaging the house. Neither Mr. Palmer nor any of the members of his family were hurt, but one of the criminals was killed.

Almost simultaneously explosions occurred near the residence of the U. S. District Judge, Mr. Thompson, in Pittsburgh, and an attempt was made to blow up the home of Mr. Davis, the Mayor of Cleveland (Ohio), and the home of the municipal magistrate in Hayden at Roxbury (Massachusetts). There were no fatalities in these cases.

Officials are of the opinion that those outrages denote a recrudescence of the recent bomb plot when explosives were sent through the post to various prominent American politicians and officials.

A later message says: Mr. Palmer was recently active in the prosecution of Radicals. He was one of the persons aimed at by the bombs found in mails some little time ago. The family were sleeping on the second floor of the residence when the explosion occurred yesterday evening. Damage resulted only in the lower portion of the house.

The police believe the bomb exploded prematurely before it could be placed underneath the house. A man carrying a satchel containing the bomb was blown to bits. Portions of his clothing discovered indicate that he was roughly clad.

The force of the explosion shattered the windows of a block on either side of Mr. Palmer's residence.

The residence of Senator Swanson, of Virginia, next that of Mr. Palmer, was damaged, but not seriously. Near Mr. Palmer's home was found, together with the clothing of the dead man, a copy of "Plain Words," a Radical publication.

The Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer has been Attorney-General about a month. He was formerly custodian of enemy alien property during the war, which suggests a Central News message, may be the reason why the attempt upon his life was made.

It has been ascertained that bombs also exploded at the Catholic church and at a private residence in Philadelphia. Also a bomb wrecked the home of Mr. Max Gold, silk manufacturer, of Patterson, New Jersey. In all these instances adjacent property was badly damaged.

**BODY IN THE BASEMENT.**

The explosion of a bomb occurred at the residence of Judge Nott, of the Court of Special Sessions, in the west side of New York City, late on Monday evening. Judge Nott and his family were absent. A body found in the basement is believed to be that of a woman caretaker. It is believed possible, however, that three persons perished in the explosion, but no member of the family suffered.

In all the instances of bomb explosions except those at Patterson (N. J.) and Philadelphia, the bombs have been directed against the lives of public officials.

The police state that no warning of this plot throughout the country has been received, and that no special precautions have been taken to protect the homes of prominent New Yorkers.

A message from Newtonville (Mass.) says that the home of Mr. Powers, member of the House of Representatives, was partially wrecked by a bomb shortly after midnight. Mr. Powers's family were on the second floor. No one was injured, though the first floor was wrecked.

A Pittsburgh message says that another bomb exploded after midnight in the West End district, the fashionable portion of the city, and damaged numerous residences. Mr. Sibray, Chief Inspector of Immigration, was thrown from his bed. It is believed the bomb was intended for Mr. Sibray, who has been active in the deportation of enemy aliens.

Immediately following the explosion at Mr. Palmer's home, the police ordered a special guard to protect the residence of members of the Cabinet and prominent men in the Government. Up to now, from the shreds of the remains picked up, the police have been unable to determine whether one or two men were killed.

A handbill found near the scene of the explosion at Mr. Palmer's residence, that he made no attempt to flee, and that he was not hurt, is being examined by the police.

**NOTICES**

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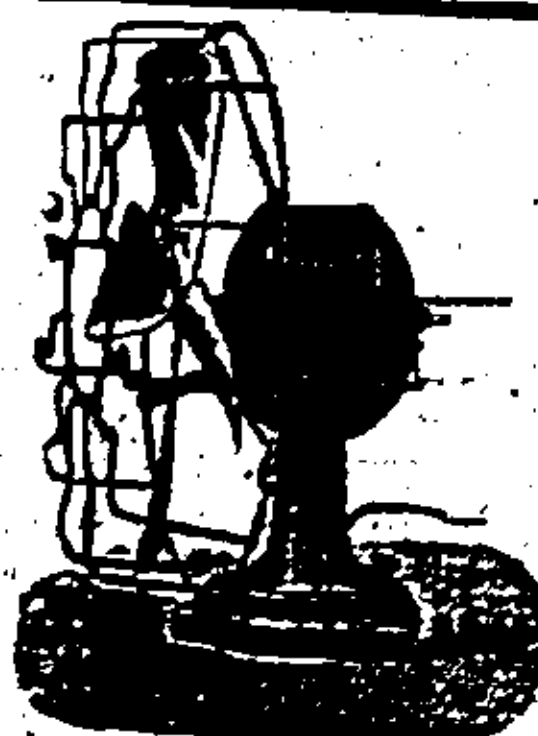
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America," and concluded, "After acceptance of a challenge to some kind of war."

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ESCAPE.**  
A Central News Washington message says:

A quantity of anarchist literature has been found scattered in the streets of the fashionable north-west section of the city, where Mr. Palmer (the Attorney-General) lived, and there seems little doubt that the dead man was a Bolshevik. The explosion occurred at half-past eleven, shortly after the family had retired to their bed-chamber on the second floor, and the police were terrified by the explosion, which was followed by a fire in the streets for a mile around.

lower part of the house was wrecked, and great anxiety prevailed for a time as to the fate of the inmates. Help was speedily forthcoming, and after a time Mr. Palmer and his family and the servants were got out, when it was found that all were uninjured, though suffering from shock.

It is not difficult to surmise the motives which led to the "Moulin Rouge" crime, for Mr. Palmer has been very active since his appointment in prosecuting anarchists, and in the second attempt upon his life, he was shot in the chest by a man who was seen running away from the scene.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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## BIRTH.

FORSYTH.—At Victoria Private Hospital, Victoria B.C., on 26th June 1919, to Dr. and Mrs. Charles Forsyth, a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919.

## A FOOLISH POLICY.

There is one aspect of the continually recurring Labour troubles at Home which is apt to be overlooked by those at the bottom of them, and that is the harmful effect which can result therefrom to our trade in general and the consequent gain to our rivals in commerce. Unhappily, a large proportion of the strikers and their leaders cannot see further than their noses. They think that they merely have to formulate their demands, go on strike and then wait till their wishes are met. Their method of reasoning takes them no further than the thoughts of more wages and lesser hours. They do not see that such a policy, besides meaning increased cost of production, thus raising the living rates to the whole community (themselves included), results in making it easier for other countries to compete with us, and, in the end, may even totally ruin given industries and throw thousands of employees out of work.

We are reminded of these points on reading the recent statement by the French Minister of Reconstruction, in the Chamber of Deputies, to the effect that owing to the higher cost of British coal, France is now turning to America, where she is able to buy coal more cheaply. That declaration was made during the strikes in the Yorkshire mines, and, that being the case, its import is all the more emphasised. What the terms of settlement in this dispute will involve, we do not know at the moment of writing, but we may reckon on it that if the miners' grievances are to be met, British coal already too dear for France to buy, will cost even more still. Nor is it alone in regard to coal that this kind of thing is happening. We read in a Home paper that the Welsh tinplate trade is at present in a very serious condition, owing to the enhanced cost of steel and the increased wages. To get some idea of the importance of this industry, it will be sufficient to know that before the war there were 590 tinplate mills at work in South Wales, and the total exports reached well over nine million hundredweights in 1913, which was approximately half the total production. The war, of course, has badly hit the trade, which would have needed all possible encouragement to have recuperated, but to-day we find the situation aggravated in this trade, as it is in others, by the ever-increasing demands of the workers. A commentator on the situation says that while twenty-five years ago the Welsh manufacturers monopolised the American market, to-day the American producers are actually delivering tinplates for sale in Great Britain at a lower price than the Welsh tinplate works ask. Wages in the steel industry are not lower in Wales, but the production per man is very much higher. The American working man, we are told, never adopts the pernicious "64 canny" policy. Improved machinery and methods have also played a part in the higher production per man in America, but this is only one side of the matter.

It is a very common error to assume that the instances which are given

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## THE SLEEPING WATCHMEN.

There will be no doubt be those who, on reading of such a burglary as occurred a couple of nights ago at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's, will start declaiming "Where are the Police?" The answer to that, in a word, is that the Police cannot be everywhere at the same moment. We are rather inclined, when we hear of these burglaries, to ask: "Where are the watchmen?" And the answer, we suppose, is: "In the Land of Sleep." That burglaries occur with irritating frequency in the heart of the business centre of the city, when most stores employ Indian watchmen to keep an eye on the premises, shows at once the utter futility of the watchman system. It may have been of value years ago, when the watchman was a more conscientious individual than he is to-day; at present it is an anachronism which has outlived its age. Of course, if watchmen could be trusted to carry out their jobs properly, the system would be quite all right. But we fear that the Indian watchman of to-day is not the man that his predecessors were. He is far more interested in money-lending than in "watching." Some of the firms have themselves to blame for the latitude they permit these useless creatures. It is a common sight to see the watchman, pulling out his bed and settling down for the night. We should have thought that the night was the very time when a watchman, to be of any use, should remain awake. How much "watching" can a sleeping watchman do, we should like to know? If firms must employ these gentry, we suggest that they should deprive them of all such conveniences as beds and immediately sack them if ever found asleep. Until some such measures as these are taken, we shall continue to hear of the wily Chinese burglar getting the better of the watchman without the least trouble whatever.

## CHINA AND GERMANY.

It was reported in one of yesterday's Chinese telegrams that the Peking Government has decided to arrange a reconciliation with Germany by, amongst other methods, notifying the German Government through a neutral State that China has abolished her war attitude towards the Germans. That, we suppose, is the alternative to signing the Treaty of Peace. In the absence of such signature, unless other means are taken, China would, of course, still be technically at war with Germany, and apparently that is what China does not want to be. We should have thought that the more regular procedure would have been for China and Germany to enter into a separate Treaty definitely terminating the state of war. However, it seems that the Chinese are merely to notify Germany that they want to be at peace, and to let things go. It looks like a case of very rapidly forgetting and forgiving, whilst at the same time the development has the appearance of suggesting that the two countries have never really been at war.

## THE CONTRAST.

When China entered the war, we heard a lot of high-sounding talk about the decision of the country to take its stand beside the Allies and make common war on the enemies of civilisation, whilst much was also made of the losses in lives and property which the Chinese had suffered by reason of the submarine campaign. Did these utterances mean nothing? Do the Chinese think that the Germans are a changed people and that their ideals no longer run counter to the true standards of Right? And are the Chinese to forget all about the innocent, non-combatants of their own race who lost their lives at sea on account of the illegal and shameful U-boat atrocities? If that is to be the case, we may well doubt China's sincerity in entering the war. China has not played a conspicuously prominent part in the struggle. It now looks as though she intended to sneak quietly out of it, even if she "loses face" in the process.

## TO OVERTHROW FEUDAL GOVERNMENT.

The Japan Chronicle mentions that a report has reached Japan

## DAY BY DAY.

## IT'S A PITY A MAN CAN'T DISPOSE OF HIS EXPERIENCE AT COST.

It is notified that the name of Mr. Oscar Boulthée Raven has been added to the List of Authorised Architects.

Last evening the red cone, indicating the possibility of a gale in Hongkong within 24 hours, was hoisted. It is down again this morning.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during July totalled 22.39 inches. Rain fell on fifteen days, the highest for one day being 6.41 on the 5th.

It is notified that restrictions on the use of wireless telegraphy by merchant ships in Siamese territorial waters have been withdrawn.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months the Nile Steamship Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Copies of a Handbook for the Relatives of Deceased Officers, dated April, 1919, and issued by the Ministry of Pensions, have been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and may be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The first German steamer flying the international Allied Mercantile flag (after its surrender to the Allies) to arrive at Singapore is the Scharnhorst, which arrived on July 19 from Marseilles, and was anchored in the outer roads. She was one of the Norddeutscher German Lloyd but now belongs to the M.M.

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth is appointed a member of the Board of Arbitrators in connection with the resumption of section A and the Remaining Portion of Lot No. 2349 in Survey District IV, and of the Board of Arbitrators in connection with the resumption of Section B of Lot No. 2339 in Survey District IV.

It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities, to the effect that Defence Electric Light Practice will take place as under during the month of August: From Belchers and Stonecutters on the 18th, commencing at 7 p.m. From Lyemun on the 11th, commencing at 7 p.m. From Belchers every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

## NO UNDERWEAR.

## HOW TO LIVE TO 110.

Dr. Chas. E. Page, a well-known American physician, and author of health books, wants mankind to forego its baths and do without its underwear.

"Leave off all underwear," he says, "and you will escape colds, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, and the physical ailments that are supposed to threaten the average human being." He declares that there are dozens of fashionable women residents of the Back Bay district who "have not touched water, to their bodies for the last ten years," and as a result are pictures of health.

Dr. Page believes that with no baths, no underwear, and a proper coarse grain diet, the average span of life will eventually reach 110 or 115 years.

Discussing this theory with a Daily News representative Dr. Josiah Oldfield, the well-known vegetarian physician and surgeon, expressed his strongest disapproval.

"In India," he said, "if you cared to change your clothes three or four times a day, a bath would probably be unnecessary, as the free perspiration coupled with the rubbing of the skin by fresh linen would suffice to keep the skin clean. But some sort of rubbing is essential, unless people wish to remain clean inside only, under a sort of 'glove' of dirt."

Personally, I have taken a bath every morning since I was an undergraduate, and I believe there is no finer stimulant for the skin and the nerves. There is certainly no finer skin-cleansing system than the bath, with

## 1894.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending August 11, 1894.)

## THE DOLLARS.

Aug. 7.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day, is 2s. 1-1/8.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 7.—Last Saturday afternoon eight competitors for the Short Range Cup was won by Mr. W. Stewart, with whom Mr. F. Maitland tied for the top score, but as the latter had the advantage in handicap points the prize was awarded Mr. W. Stewart, who put up together a very creditable 62. Commander Asha carried off the spoon for the highest net score.

## THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

Aug. 8.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. H. E. Allan of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s and Mr. Gunzberger, of Messrs. Uhlmann & Co.'s, were removed from the Hospital ship Hygieia to the Civil Hospital in a convalescent state. There are now no plague patients on board the Hygieia.

## ABNORMAL HEAT.

Aug. 11.—Unusually oppressive weather has been experienced in all the coast ports of China south of Chefoo during the past week, and in several including Swatow, the thermometer registered 120 deg. in the shade. It was not quite so bad as that in Hongkong—but as the bard puts it, "awfully near it."

## VISITATIONS OF EARTHQUAKE.

Aug. 11.—About 11 o'clock last night a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the Kowloon district; the vibration only lasted a few seconds. Three distinct shocks were also felt in Hongkong.

## SPORTS AT SHAMSHEN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shamshen, Aug. 1.

A series of sporting events is coming off in the near future with the men of H.M.S. Tarantula now in Canton Harbour. Dr. A. H. Price, attached to this boat, has presented a handsome silver cup to be known as the Tarantula Athletic Cup, to be competed for annually in all-round athletics and which can be won outright by any one man winning the cup three years in succession.

The events will include:—Running (sprint and distance) billiards "knock out" system; putting the weight, boxing; wrestling; and rowing.

In addition to the Cup, a fine silver medal is being presented to the winner of the 1919 Competitions, whose name will be inscribed on the Cup. Mr. F. A. Nixon, Commissioner, Imperial Chinese Post Office, Canton, has kindly consented to be the donor of two prizes for the second and third placed men in the 1919 competitions.

The first of the series to place at 6 a.m. to-day on the Recreation Ground on Shamshen, this being the 100 yards flat race. It produced a fine finish out of an entry of nine. The result was:—1, J. Fox, E.R.A., time 12 sec.; 2, J. Burrows, A.B., time 12 1/5 sec.; 3, J. B. Hancock, A.B., time 12 3/5 sec. The judges for this event were Dr. A. H. Price, Mr. W. Farmer, Sub-Lieut. Elliott, and Mr. F. A. Nixon. The time-keeper was C.P.O. E.A. Jenner, and the starter P.O.B. Joyce.

## THE BANVARD CO.

The Banvard American Musical Comedy Co., which is now appearing in Vladivostok and doing their bit towards the entertainment of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, will soon return to Hongkong for a brief engagement, opening at the Theatre Royal on Thursday August 7. The Banvards are on their way to India. This will be their farewell visit to Hongkong and the same capacity audiences will no doubt be on hand to enjoy the merriment.

It can be safely said that the Banvard Co. is one of the best and most popular musical comedy organisations that has visited Hongkong for many years and

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

For smartness, the following will be very hard to beat (says the Daily Chronicle). A well-known personage in Devonshire has just received a cable from his soldier son in Mesopotamia, which contained only three words, "Two John twelve." At first the receiver was baffled by the mysterious message, but after much puzzling the meaning dawned upon him. Taking down his Bible he turned up the Second Epistle to St. John and read the twelfth verse, which runs as follows:—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face, that our joy may be full." His son was on his way home!

It would appear that women have improved in some respects, after all, with the passing of time. Hannah Woolley, author of "The Gentlewoman's Companion," the standard seventeenth century book on etiquette, finds it necessary thus to warn her readers: "Gentlewomen, discover not by any ravenous gesture your angry appetite, nor fix your eyes too greedily on the meat before you. . . . Close your lips when you eat, and do not smack like a pig. . . . Fill not your mouth so full that your cheeks shall swell like a pair of Scotch bagpipes. It is very uncomely to drink so large a draught that your breath is almost gone, and you are forced to blow strongly to recover yourself."

Five bishoprics of the Church of England are now vacant: Oxford, Chester, Lincoln, Truro, and St. Albans. From two of them go great national figures, as well as great Churchmen. In Dr. Gore, of Oxford, with his keen and fearless championship of social reform, and Dr. Hicks, of Lincoln, whose temperance advocacy for a generation helped that cause along in quarters where it could never have made the same headway without some such championship. These are men whose title to their sees in the highest sense no one could deny, but the fact that they and many other eminent men have held sees under the present system of appointment does nothing to prove that it is good. The fact that an overworked Prime Minister coming back from Paris must deal among many pre-occupations with vacancies which ought in the interests of the Church to be filled as soon as possible, merely aggravate an old scandal.

Speaker Lowther, although agreeing to the employment of women reporters in Grand Committees, may not, without consulting the House, grant them admission to the Press Gallery, remarks the Daily Chronicle. For here he is bound by precedent—one made by Speaker Peel. It was Mr. Bradlaugh who, 30 years ago, first raised the question of women's admission to the Gallery. Mr. Peel said there was no Order forbidding ladies to report, but he could do nothing without the direct and express sanction of the House. He added (apparently with a sort of humour now out of date) that the presence of lady reporters in the Gallery might lead to consequences which it would be difficult at this moment for the House to foresee. An application had been made by a lady—the name of this pioneer would now be of some interest—but the Serjeant-at-Arms declared that he had no authority to depart from the existing practice.

The Edinburgh Weekly Dispatch has received the following letter remarking on an article which appeared recently on Miss Maude Royden, London's woman preacher:—"Dear Sir—Permit me, in the interests of accuracy, to say that the final paragraph in your notice of Miss A. Maude Royden hardly does justice to the Bishop of London. Bishops, like Judges or Generals, are constitutional officers, and have to administer the law as it is. The fact that Miss Royden has something to say that is worth hearing, that she has been 'licensed' in America, and is 'Pulpit Assistant' in the City Temple, does not qualify her to preach in an Anglican church under the present laws. It is therefore rather unreasonable to express indignation against the Bishop for forbidding an action which would have been equally open to any

## DON'T EAT RICE.

## APPEAL BY HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

The Government Gazette contains the following:—"The Government of Hongkong wishes to bring to the notice of all inhabitants of the Colony who do not ordinarily eat rice that owing to the extreme world shortage it is most desirable that they should abstain entirely from the present form of eating rice. It is hoped that all hotels and restaurants will observe this rule."

## THE ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN GIRL.

## ARREST OF TWO CHINESE.

Two Chinese suspected of being the men who robbed Miss Cornell in Lyttelton Road, as reported in the Telegraph a few days ago, have been arrested by the Police.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.

7th Sunday after Trinity, 3rd August 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Memorial Service (11 a.m.) Sentences: Mark 16.1-8. Anthem: "O Lord God"—Goss. Psalm: Baruch. Benedictus: Langdon. Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Anthem: "Crossing the Bar"—Bridge. Hymns: 389 and 401. Sevenfold Amen. Dead March in Saul. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 90, verses 1, 2 and 17 in unison, verses 5, 6, 11 & 12 Boys & Men alternately. Hymn 399, verse 3 in unison, verse 5 descant. Hymn 401, verses 1 and 4 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.). Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Crotch. and Hervey. Magnificat: Goss (10th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 291, 214, 235. Voluntary: Funeral March—Chopin. N.B.—Psalm 18, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 19, 25, 29, 31, 38, 47, 50 & 51 in unison. Hymn 291, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 214, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 235, verses 1, 4 and 7 in unison. N.B.—Organ Recital on Monday, August 11th at 9.15 p.m.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

3rd August, 1919. 7th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Opening: Voluntary. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Russell. Psalms: of the 3rd Morning.—XVI. Kalmay. XVII. Domine. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 384, 1st Tune. 422, 2nd, 423, 312. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Opening: Voluntary. Responses: Ferial. Psalm: of the 3rd Evening.—XVIII. Crotch. Hervey. Magnificat: Barby (XVIIIth Morning). Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 389, 371, 28, 21 (2nd Tune). Vesper Hymn. Concluding Voluntary.

## UNION CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD.

Sunday Services Aug. 3rd. Morning 11 a.m. Hymns: 22, 381, 227, 616. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 299, 606, 187, 617. Preacher: Rev. J. J. Kirk Macdonald.

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.

Sunday, August 3rd, 1919. 8 a.m. Holy Communion No. 8 a.m. Service during August. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

## PEAK CHURCH—Holy Communion.

at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service: 6.30 p.m.

## THE GOSPEL HALL, (No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street).

Weekly Services—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENBAY.

Low Masses at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH, WANCHAI.

Sunday Morning Service: 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service: 6 p.m.

## SOLIHAM AND SAILORS' HOME.

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# NOTICES

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## SCHOLARSHIPS A CURSE?

EMPHATIC DECLARATION  
BY A TEACHER.

On the resumption of the conference of the National Association of Head Teachers at Birmingham University recently the supply and training of teachers was the first subject of discussion.

Mr. J. Kay (Liverpool) moved a resolution demanding that all local Education Authorities should be required by the Board of Education to submit schemes for the supply and training of entrants to the profession for their respective areas. He said the improved conditions of salaries and pensions left them very much where they were before the war. The bar sinister which stopped teachers reaching the higher administrative and inspectorial posts must be removed. He warned the conference of the danger lest a large body of unqualified teachers should be introduced to carry out the Fisher scheme.

Miss Lasham (London) said the scholarship system and the making scholarships conditional on the scholar entering the teaching profession were a curse to education. (Applause.)

Mr. Tibby (London) moved an amendment, which was carried, in favour of transferring the responsibility for training of teachers from the local authorities to the Board of Education.

Mr. Jacob (Leeds) moved that facilities should be provided to present uncertificated teachers to become trained certificated teachers, and that a time limit should be fixed for the abolition of the examination for the acting teachers' certificate. This was carried.

Mr. Mulley (Leeds) moved a resolution, which he summarised as requiring that all people who were going to teach should have some training in teaching. The resolution in substance was carried. A resolution in favour of the higher posts in the education service being open only to men and women with successful teaching experience was adopted on the proposition of Mr. Stacey (Salford).

Miss Clegghorn (Sheffield) said schools were under-staffed, badly ventilated, noisy, crowded, and tended to break down the health of the teachers.

A motion by Miss Bale (Cardiff) calling for the salaries of head teachers and for head mistresses

## PROFITEERING IN FOOD.

SKIPPER WHO MADE  
\$25,000.

Mr. A. McCurdy, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, had to put up with some heckling at the hands of members of the Labour Party when he replied to a discussion of the Leyton ratepayers on the prevalent high food prices. Profiteering, he told them, was the experience not only of this war, but of all wars. While a few months ago people were clamouring for the removal of control, with winter now approaching they were growing apprehensive when they saw the rapid rise in the prices of decontrolled commodities. It was no good, he said, to steal the land, as had been done in Russia, and as one Labour speaker at the meeting had suggested as a remedy. (The Labour speakers: "And our Government humbugged them and stopped them.") He commenced a speech, but there were loud cries of "Order!" and "Keep to the point."

Mr. McCurdy, continuing, said it was difficult to estimate what might be considered a reasonable profit, but he quoted as an instance the Food Ministry, which, with a turnover of £500,000,000, had made a profit of only about 24 per cent. The control that was needed was of such a kind that any profiteering in the necessities of life should be regarded as criminal.

Mr. A. C. Newbold, M.P., asserted that the present Government could do nothing to stop profiteering because behind the Front Bench were rows upon rows of profiteers.

Mr. J. Callan quoted the case of the skipper of a trawler who in the first two years of war had made a profit of £25,000, and that of a small local milk firm which had recently changed hands for £4,500.

to be raised to the level of those of the head master provoked a sharp divergence of opinion.

Mr. Greaves (Leeds) moved an amendment, which was carried, that no scale of salaries would attract men and women of equal standing and ability which did not offer higher salaries to men than to women. He said the girls now coming into the profession were more efficient than the boys. The boys they got now were the dregs of the middle-class.

## AT SEA.

We are the jolly sailors  
Who plough the roasty seas.  
(They say you get accustomed  
To the motion by degrees.)  
We feel like modern Vikings:  
Yeo-ho-ki! Heave! Belay!  
(The deck is gently lifting  
In a disturbing way).

Hurrah for Holy Russia!  
Three cheers for good old Us  
(We're feeling queer, although we  
Don't wish to make a fuss).  
We flir our manly chests out.  
So cheery, strong, and free.  
(Who was the silly aski  
Who made us go to sea?)

The sea-gulls soar above us,  
The waves are green and white.  
The decks are nicely polished,  
The guns are clean and bright.  
Our cruiser cleaves the waters,  
The fresh, salt winds do blow.  
(Excuse me, Mr. Bo'sun,  
But may I go below?)

P. W. Wodehouse in the Globe.

# "INTOLERANCE"

A WONDERFUL FILM

For the first time, last night, at the Coronet Theatre, the public of Hongkong had an opportunity of seeing what was a veritable triumph in the art of film-production. D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance" eclipses all other films in point of magnitude of conception and extravagance of detail, and the full house which attended the Coronet last night will readily endorse the assertion that never before, not even when the other super-production, "The Daughter of the Gods" was shown here, has such a cinema treat been accorded to the Hongkong public.

The theme which Mr. Griffith selected for his masterpiece is the spirit of intolerance which one section of mankind bears towards the other. Human weaknesses and the ever-present spirit of intolerance have engendered an inheritance of miseries which have been the usual lot of the human being since his creation. In four sweeping stories, which comprise the production, the artistic genius of Mr. Griffith has spanned the countless ages, and brought them side by side with the present and in the parallel points which these stories bring out, we are reminded that though generations come and go, bearing with them their joys and sorrows and loves and passions, the world continues along its destined course, unaffected by the human storms which continually sweep its surface.

From the mists of time in which it has been shrouded, Mr. Griffith brings before this prosaic age Babylon in the days when its glories were at their height. He resurrects Belshazzar, and gives insight into the life of Babylon, with its gorgeous palaces, its picturesque streets, and re-makes history by depicting the event which led to the downfall of the Mother of Cities. While Belshazzar holds revel in his famous banquetting hall, with his Princess, nobles and dancing girls, his powerful rival, the Persian Cyrus, thunders at his gate, and his hordes pour into the city, through the treachery of the priests. The last scenes in this story close with the sacking of the Palace by the Medes and Persians and the death of Belshazzar and his Princess in each other's arms.

The spectacular scenes in this story are a feast for the eyes. Four years of active research, on the part of the producer and his co-workers, and frequent consultations with every established authority on the period, has given to the scenes a correctness of detail which makes the whole structure, as near a replica of ancient Babylon as is possible within the scope of human efforts. Money, indeed, was not spared in the production of the story. The gorgeous banquetting Hall of Belshazzar, a mile long, is a marvel in architecture and appointments. It is the scene of the last orgies of Belshazzar and of the bloodshed which follows, as Cyrus, clad in golden armour, and his warriors, ride in chariots up its vast length to complete their triumph over the Babylonians.

The siege of Babylon is an impressive sight. Huge towers, crammed with soldiers, and ponderous battering-rams are brought up by the besiegers to beat down the walls. The destruction and collapse of the structures provide some of the most thrilling moments.

Judea in the time of the Saviour is the scene of the second story. The theme of "Intolerance" was here illustrated in the hostility of the hypocritical Pharisees to the teachings of the Great Preacher of the law of love. The marriage feast at Cana and the performance of the miracle of the wine are some of the most impressive incidents in the life story of the Nazarene.

In the third story we are shown the modern Pharisees, people who make of philanthropy a hobby and revel in the advertisement it brings. A pathetic love story is woven into this drama which is founded on actual facts.

The spirit of intolerance is again seen in the last story, which depicts the religious strife which characterised the reign of Charles IX of France. An old-fashioned city with incongruous houses and narrow and crooked streets is re-created. Again Charles IX holds his magnificent Court, and the horrors of the massacres of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's Eve are brought home with great force of render-

ing. The love story is not absent from the theme, and the tragic fate of the two young people, Brown Eyes and her sweetheart, Prosper Latour, again illustrates the perfect love that exists even unto death.

In his masterpiece, Mr. Griffith has created a new departure from the stereotyped film by interweaving the parallel passages in the different stories into one another, thus affording the audience an opportunity of comparison, and giving to the film additional interest which could not have been obtained were the stories reeled off in succession one after the other.

The entr'actes, these passages, is the picture of a woman rocking a cradle, symbolising the Eternal Mother, rocking the Cradle of Humanity which is disturbed by its own passions.

This magnificent film will be shown at Coronet for the next two nights, and the best advice to titillating patrons is that they should book their seats early, to prevent the disappointment of

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KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,  
Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) Friday, 8th Aug. at Noon.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San  
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Aug. at noon.

TOTOJI MARU ... Sunday, 10th Aug.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HWAHWA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Aug.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South  
American ports via Cape, etc).

AWA MARU ... (London &amp; Antwerp) Mon., 4th Aug.

TAJIMA MARU ... (Marseilles &amp; Liverpool) Middle of Aug.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

## FLEET OF STEAMERS SOLD.

The Tatem Steam Navigation Company, Cardiff, has sold its fleet of steamers and will replace them by a dozen standard ships of a total deadweight capacity of 100,000 tons. The price received for the old vessels is about £1,000,000, while approximately £2,000,000 will be paid for the new fleet, part of which is still under construction.

## U.S. SHIPPING EXPANSION.

Seventeen new shipping and shipbuilding companies were organized during January, 1919 in the U.S., with an aggregate authorized capitalization of \$7,525,000. The record compares with an indicated investment during December of \$9,870,000, distributed among twelve concerns, and with an average monthly total last year of approximately \$10,000,000.

## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

It is announced that the Dollar Steamship Company will transfer its fleet from the Pacific Coast to New York to operate to the Far East, because of the high transcontinental freight rates. It may not be generally known, but under present conditions cargoes can be shipped from as far West as Omaha, Nebraska, to the Atlantic seaboard cheaper than they can be carried to the Pacific Coast—Shipping and Engineering.

## STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During a heavy squall at Hankow on July 17, the Indo-China s.s. Kiangwo was struck by lightning, the mast being shattered to within three feet of the deckhouse through which it passes. The deckhouse and saloon also suffered, being split to the coamings in two or three places. No one was injured and no damage was done to the hull. On arrival at Shanghai on July 20 she went to the Yangtzepoo Dock for repairs.

## JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING.

Three cargo steamers, which are being built by the Uraga Dockyard, Kobe, will be launched during this year, and three more which will be completed by February 1920. The three former steamers will be of 7,000 tons each, and the three latter will be of 2,700 tons each, and all of them are intended for the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha of Kobe. The Uraga Dockyard, which recently increased its capital from ¥5,000,000 to ¥10,000,000, now intends to extend its works and ¥1,600,000 has been appropriated for this purpose.

## N.Y.K.'S CHARTERS.

During the war boom in shipping, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in addition to its own fleet operated about 300,000 tons of chartered steamers. After the armistice, the company gradually released them, and the chartered tonnage fell to about 100,000 for a time. Since the shipping market began to improve, however, the company has again increased the number of its chartered steamers. The company's tonnage on the American, Indian, Australian, and South Seas run has not been increased, but additional extra steamers have been placed on the European run, and for this and other purposes the company has chartered a number of steamers. The chartered ships now number 33, totalling 160,444 tons, of which 19 vessels, with a total tonnage of 120,000 tons, are being used on the European and other ocean routes.

## HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

According to the Board of Trade Journal the Railway Executive Committee have issued a statement, announcing that "the 60 per cent. addition to passenger fares must be continued, at any rate until freight rates are increased." "During the war," the statement continues, "the Government traffic (which was not carried at excursion rates, as has been stated) enabled the railways to maintain their pre-war profits without increasing the rates for goods train traffic. When the Government traffic seriously fell off it was the intention to increase the rates for merchandise and mineral traffic, but nothing can be done in this direction owing to the introduction into Parliament of the Ways and Communication Bill. There will be still further delay owing to the decision of the committee dealing with the Bill that an Advisory Committee is to be set up, to whom all such questions must be referred."

## JAPANESE WAR PIGEONS.

A few naval officers and men have been attached to the War Pigeon Depot in Nakano, near Tokyo, with a view to utilizing war pigeons for the Japanese Navy.

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Changchow	3rd Aug. at 12 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chengta	5th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwangse	5th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

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SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri. 8th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 8th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Namsang	Tues. 12th Aug. at 5 p.m.
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri. 15th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalsing	Sat. 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooshing	Sat. 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized, and affords regular sailings to Calcutta.

Steamships from Calcutta proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and Borneo.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waltham and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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General Managers.

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REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queens-land Ports	2nd Aug.	9 Aug. 11 a.m.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queens-land Ports	"	26 Aug. 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.

Agents.

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## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moji") Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

FROM HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.

Empress of Asia Aug. 7 Aug. 25

Monteagle Aug. 12 Sept. 6

Empress of Japan Aug. 20 Sept. 10

Empress of Russia Sept. 4 Sept. 22

Empress of Asia Oct. 2 Oct. 20

Monteagle Oct. 7 Nov. 1

Empress of Japan Oct. 15 Nov. 5

Empress of Russia Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Monteagle Dec. 16 Jan. 9

Empress of Russia Dec. 25 Jan. 12

## FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change

"EMPERESS OF ASIA" Gold \$491 without notice.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$430

"MONTEAGLE"

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DE LUX "THE TRANS-CANADA LTD."

Vancouver to Montreal 10 days

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also insurance and descriptive literature apply to

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Operating the new First Class Steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

Hongkong to San Francisco.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Omit call at Kobe 13th Aug.

S.S. "WEST CONOB" 16th Aug.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" 10th Sept.

S.S. "ECUADOR" 8th Oct.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths-only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are low and payable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to:—Company's Office in

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# PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

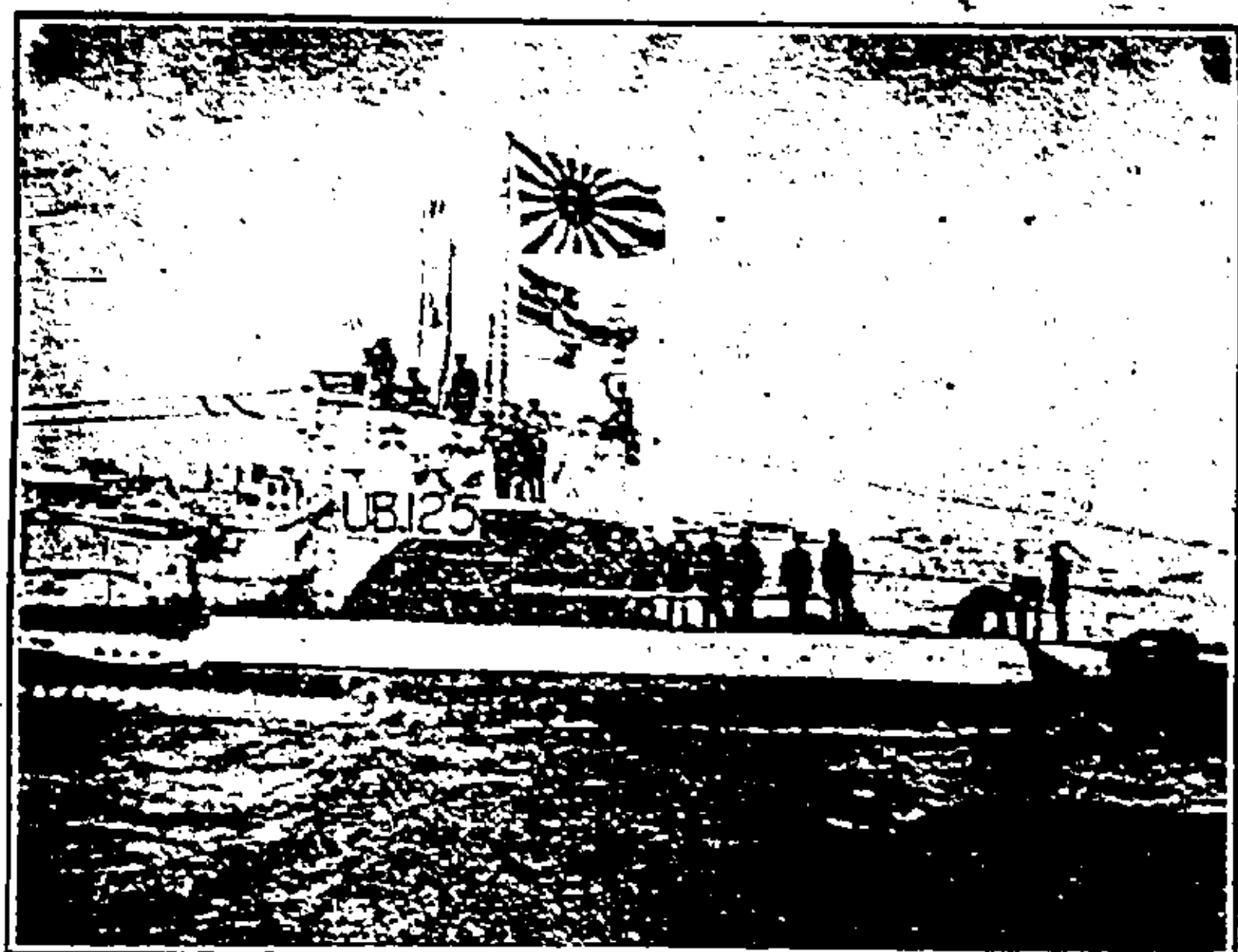


Photo: Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

Former German U-boat on the way to Japan.



Photo: Topical Press.

THE WEDDING OF LADY DIANA MANNERS.

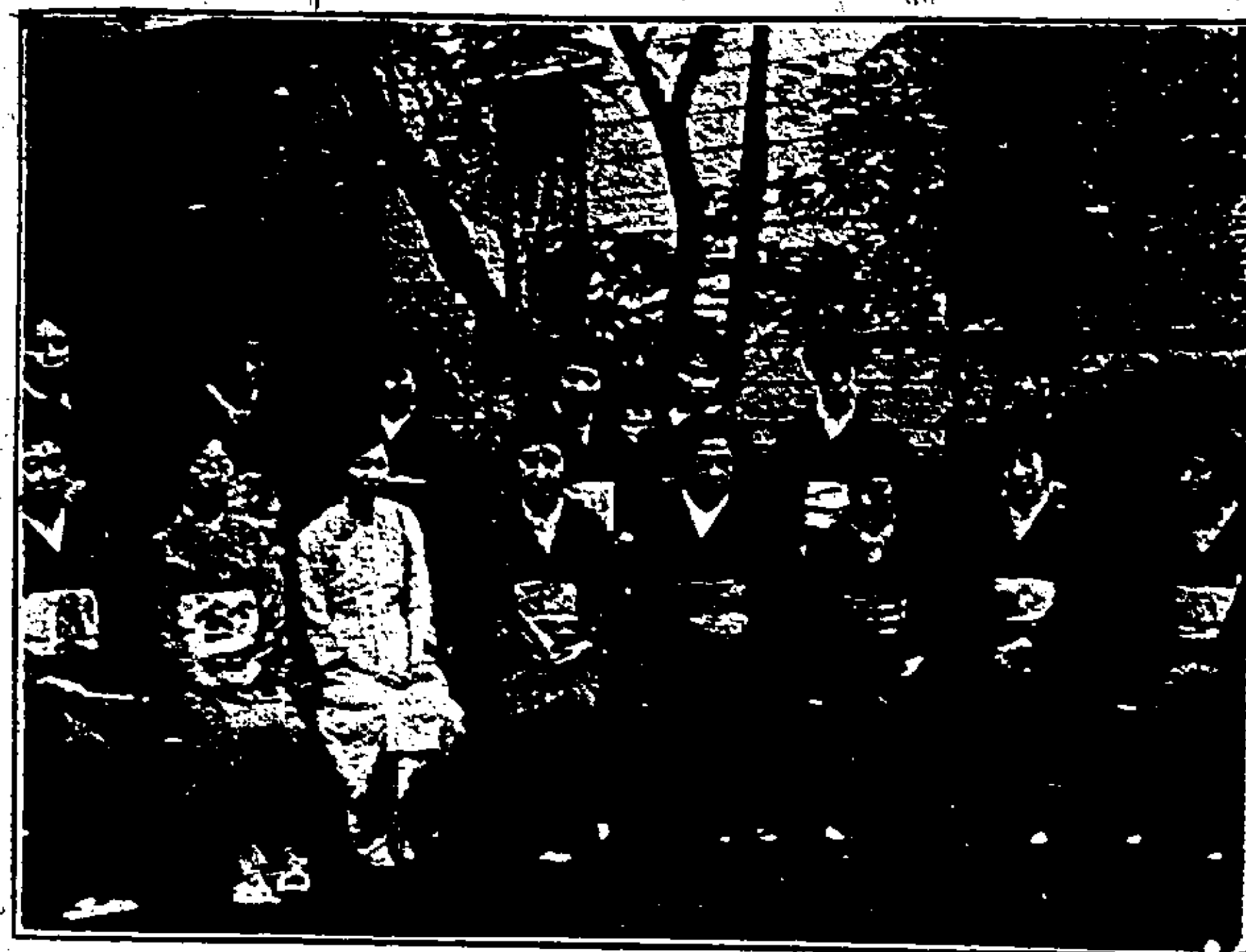


Photo: Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

Group taken at garden party given to Japanese ladies by Mrs. Chuang, wife of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires. Mrs. Chuang is third from left in the front row. Seated on her left is Lady Uchida, wife of the Japanese Foreign Minister.



FRENCH AND CHINESE OFFICIALS.

## FRENCH NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS AT SHANGHAI.

(Photo: by Burr Photo Co.)



FRENCH SOLDIERS SALUTING THE CONSUL GENERAL.



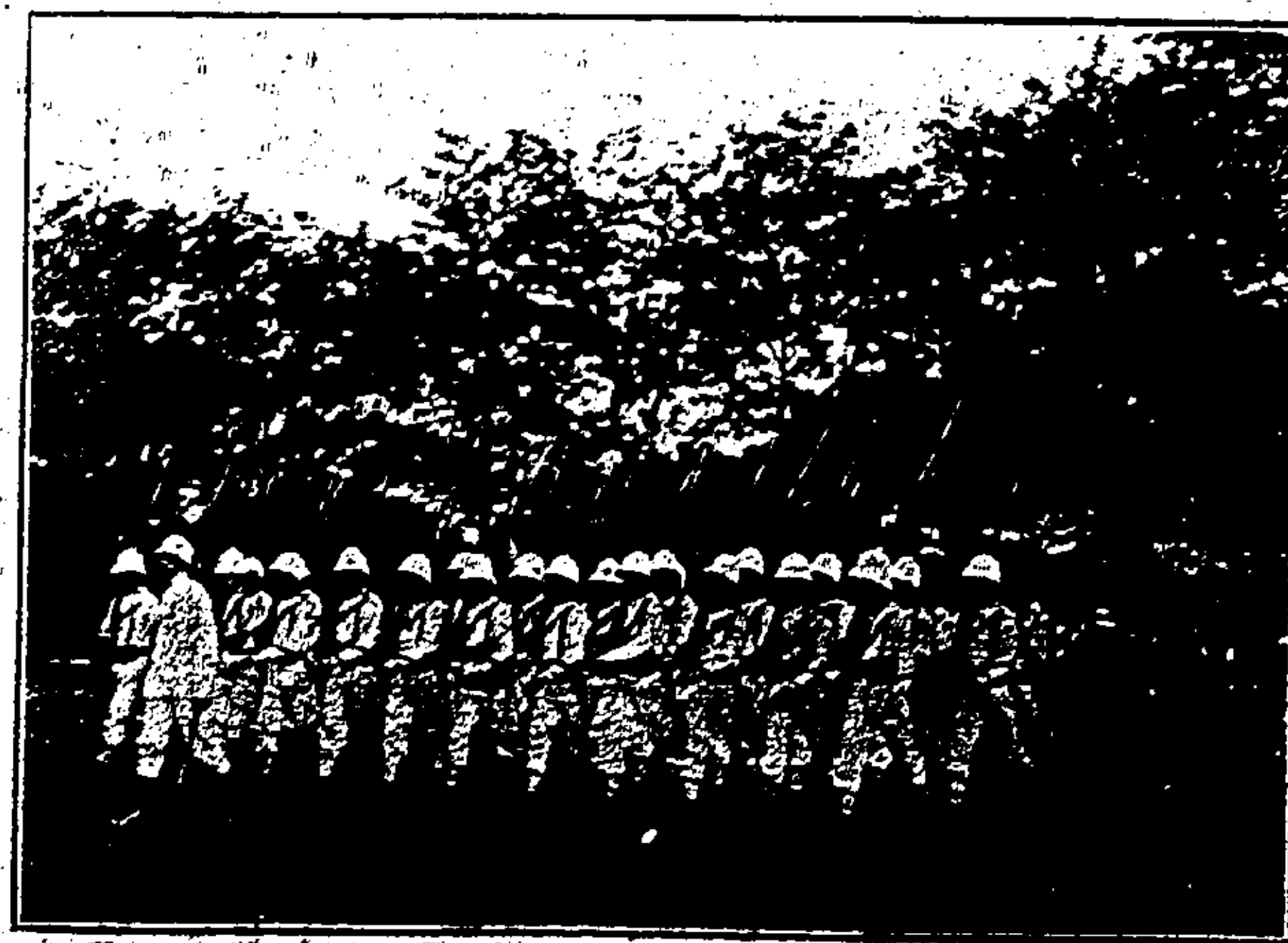
THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL INSPECTING ANNAMITE POLICE.



FRENCH POLICE INSPECTORS.



Presenting Flowers to the French Consul.



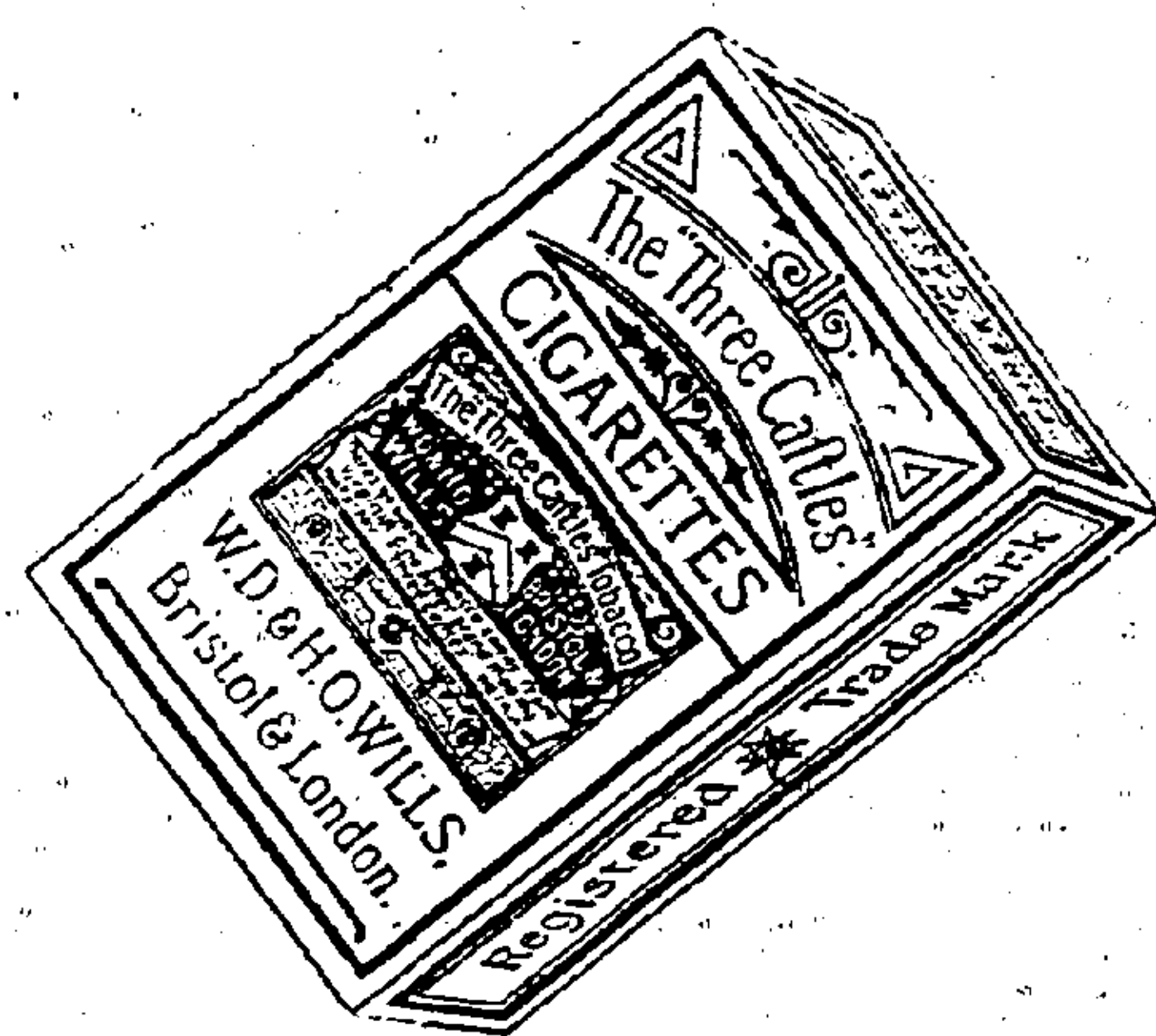
FRENCH SOLDIERS MARCHING TO THE PARADE GROUND.



# THE "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes.



The Cigarette with  
the Pedigree



Sweetness, Coolness, Infinite Satisfaction—a  
feeling of Supreme Content.

**W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.**







## THRILLS IN CRICKET.

## WHY THE GAME MUST BE "GINGERED" UP.

J. B. Hobbs writes in a Home paper as follows:—In the past cricketers have played the game pretty much as they pleased, without much regard to the likes or dislikes of spectators. It has been more or less generally understood that the public, though cricketers were very glad to see them, and clubs equally glad of their sponges, must take the game as it was served up to them, and be thankful, or stay away.

But during the recent craze for "reconstruction," cricket, to the horror of many people, came in for such a dose of criticism as was never before heard. Somebody raised a cry for "brighter cricket" and it caught on like many another catch phrase before it. There followed a perfect orgy of suggested reforms. Unfortunately many of the would-be reformers who found their way into print were not sound common sense knowledgeable lovers of the game, but fanatics.

Anyone arriving in England at that time from some country where cricket is not played—if there be such a place—must have come to the conclusion that our national pastime was on its last legs, hopelessly out of date, and only drastic alteration of the rules and regulations could save it.

People who know nothing of the difficulties presented by fast off break bowling, or of the art of placing the ball on the leg side, discouraged learnedly on the iniquity of batsmen getting in front of the stumps. One lunatic went so far as to recommend the abolition of pads.

Sympathisers with the bowlers thought that runs were too easily made, and proposed taller stumps, more stumps, or smaller bats. Another school demanded that we should all turn ourselves into Jessops forthwith, and there were numberless other proposals, all more or less impracticable or impossible.

PASSING OF THE STONEWALLER. In spite of the sheer idiocy of much that has been written, one fact stands out plainly. It is that the game must, if possible, be made more attractive. It can no longer be a mere sedative with spells of sparkle. The man who is content to sit through dull, though perhaps good, cricket, and count himself amply compensated by the occasional patches of brilliance does not exist in sufficient numbers to provide the wherewithal to keep the game going.

There will be very few people in these days content to watch the stout but stodgy play of a batsman determined to stay there and the runs will come, or the contrivances of a bowler intent on not being hit.

The truth of the matter is that the public appetite is not what it was. It is being changed by the war. The fighting spirit, dormant in many people in 1914, has been roused and fed for four and a half years by war. It is rampant yet, and demands a thrill in everything it tastes. So cricket, if it flourish, must pander to public opinion. It must no longer be a mere sedative. Thrills must be multiplied; the public appetite must be tickled.

There is no reason that I can see why the game should not be gingered up. In the past it was often dull enough, and there was too little consideration for the man who pays the piper.

It is not a game which lends itself to showmanship, like football, or even billiards, nor is showmanship necessary. There is no necessity for "stunts" or for alterations in the rules. All that is required is that the present code shall be interpreted in the proper spirit.

OUT TO WIN. The cricket of the future must be full of fight. There must be keenness all the time instead of some of the time, and an entire absence of the "safety first methods" which spoiled so many games. Sides must go out to win, not to prevent themselves from being beaten. Batsmen must be more enterprising. It must be defiance first instead of defence.

The public like to see runs made. They will have little use for the stonewall performances of the old days; and rapid 50 will be much more to their liking than a painful if correct 100.

I do not suggest that every cricketer should throw defence to the winds and endeavour to imitate the methods of Mr. Jessop. That, indeed, would be impossible for wonderful hitting of that kind is a matter of temperament allied to extraordinary physical powers.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios.

(Just Arrived from the North)

The Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Lah Ven Kee to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th August, 1919.

Commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from the Sung to T'ankwong Dynasties comprising—

5-coloured, 3 coloured, blue and white vases, plates, bowls, flower pots, incense burners, figures, porcelains plaques, red lacquered vases and ornaments, very fine Pekin enamelled plate (European design), famille rose screens, 5-coloured lacquered serpents, snuff bottles, agate, crystal and jade ornaments, bronzes, etc. etc.

Also

A few pieces of Soochow redwood comprising tables inlaid with blue and white panels (Yung Ching), curios cabinets and stands N. B. The undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On View from Tuesday, the 5th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT Auctioneer.

and amounts to genius. But batsmen can make up their minds to attack all the time to the limit of their powers.

You cannot turn a Quaffle into a Jessop, but there is no man playing who cannot make up his mind to hit every hittable ball, and hit it hard, instead of treating with respect everything which happens to be on the wicket, whether it happens to be a good length, half volley, or long hop. The man who can hit them hard, high, and often of course, always will be the darling of the crowd. We must all take bigger risks than we ventured upon in the old days.

Everybody has been living in the midst of risk for years, and we are so accustomed to it that we cannot do without it, even in our game. There is no necessity for anyone to go in for sheer slopping; that would be bright cricket perhaps but it would not be good cricket. But so long as every batsman goes to the wicket intent on making runs as fast as he can instead of just stepping there as long as he is able, the public can be safely left to appreciate his efforts.

VALUE OF SAVING RUNS. Making runs is, of course, the main feature of the game, but next to this, saving them is of the greatest importance, and it is in this department that there is room for much improvement. There is nothing the public like better than good fielding. We have often heard of late, since baseball has been played in this country, how inferior we are to our American cousins in this respect, and it may be that the allegation is true.

Certainly their fielding merges on the miraculous. Fielding, as a matter of fact, has never had the attention paid to it which it deserves. At the schools, where the game is supposed to be thoroughly taught, it is the exception rather than the rule to see real fielding practiced. The result is that players come into first-class cricket good batsmen or bowlers but indifferent run savers.

We all know brilliant batsmen who, having made a nice score, proceed to reduce its value by slovenly work in the field. Here and there one finds an exception, a man always on his toes as the stroke is made, watching the batsman narrowly in the endeavour to anticipate the path of the ball. But that should be the attitude of the whole field, and if it were how many runs would be saved, and how much the spectators would enjoy it. And so would the fieldmen.

To my mind there is almost as much pleasure in saving a boundary as in making one, and the sheer joy of throwing down the wicket from extra cover while the batsmen are endeavouring to make what looked like an easy run, is one of the best things in the game. And there is nothing which spectators are quicker to appreciate.

NO WASTE OF TIME.

The fact is that in all departments of the game we must be keener than ever, keen, not some of the time but all the time. For every moment of the game the fighting spirit must be manifest. Captains of sides must set out to win from the moment the umpires go out. The allocation of a point for a win on the first innings due much to encourage safety play. The side batting first was often too often tempted to play their "into an" absolutely

## WISEMAN'S

## HOME MADE CHOCOLATES

\$1.80 PER LB.

FRESH FROM OUR FACTORY

EVERY MORNING.

## PEEK FREANS BISCUITS.

A FRESH STOCK RECENTLY

ARRIVED.

## WISEMAN'S LIMITED.

St. John's Cathedral

Organ Recital

on

Monday August 11th at 9.15 p.m.

## WANTED.

WANTED:—Immediately, thoroughly efficient Typist and Stenographer. Apply stating salary required to Gilman and Co. Ltd.

## TO BE LET.

FLAT to Let Central Suit two people. Immediate possession. Apply Box 213 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

secure position before giving its opponents a chance.

That sort of thing should be killed as dead as the German Navy. Declarations there must be in plenty under the new order of things. Let them be made so that the fielding side have at least a good sporting chance of winning. The side which makes sporting declarations will always be popular when it loses.

And there must be no waste of time, either at the lunch or tea intervals or at the fall of the wickets. Two-day cricket demands that not a moment be lost. It is a fair and square attempt to meet the wishes of the public, but we cannot do it unless we play "into an" absolutely

## NOTICE.

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

This Department will be open for all purposes till noon on Monday the 4th Aug. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.

(Sd.) C. W. BECKWITH.

Superintendent, Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1919.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LTD.

Owing to the greatly increased price of sugar, the price of all our SWEET waters will be advanced five cents per dozen, as from this date, until further notice.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1919.

## NOTICE.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.—We have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shares holders on the 16th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares, fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

## NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1919. Hongkong, 30th July, 1919.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong. Branch: 1, Bank of China Building, Shanghai. Now is the Time to Start Your Account. SAVINGS OF CURRENCY. Your own Account of Resources. FREEDOM OF ACTION. SELF-RESPECT. SAFETY. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome. F. CHANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

WYNAND ROCKINK'S

## "MARASCHINO"

FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd. and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND-PACIFIC TRADING CO.

## TO-NIGHT &amp; TO-MORROW NIGHT

## AT THE CORONET

at 9.15 pm.

the wonder picture of the Age

## "INTOLERANCE."

## Put New Life In Your Engine

A Dose of Johnson's Carbon Remover will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration—stop that knocking sound—quiet your motor—save your batteries—and reduce your gasoline consumption 12% to 25%.

## JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

is a harmless liquid to be poured into the cylinders. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal. It then burns, powders, and is blown out through the exhaust. Five minutes' time and no labor required. You will save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 over any other method—without laying up your car and with very much better results.

## Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals giving carbon no chance to accumulate you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be clean and at its highest efficiency.



## THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

2, Queen's Buildings, SOLE AGENTS.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1919 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1919 to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August 1919 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th July 1919.

POLICY NUMBER 147,06

INSURED FOR £1000.

PAID ONLY 3 PREMIUMS.

DIED 5 YEARS LATER.

COMPANY PAID £1000 IN FULL.

This Liberal Provision is part of all our Contracts. THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. F. M. WELLES, 12, Powell's Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

## NOTICE.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE Offices will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 4th instant.

By Order, LOWE, HUGHES & CO., Managers. Hongkong, 24th July 1919.

## NOTICE.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE Offices will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 4th instant.

By Order, LOWE, HUGHES & CO., Managers. Hongkong, 24th July 1919.



## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## OUR POLICY IN RUSSIA

## A REPLY TO THE EXTREMISTS.

London, July 29.

In his speech in the House of Commons on Britain's policy in Russia, Mr. Churchill emphasised that the decision to evacuate Archangel and Murmansk was communicated to the North Russians before it was announced in Parliament. He also emphasised the difficulties of evacuation. He feared that in view of Admiral Kolchak's retirement the North Russian Government could not continue after the British departure. He expressed the greatest confidence in the British Commanders in North Russia, who would resolve every necessary support. He declared there was no cause for alarm with regard to the safety of the British troops, whose Commanders only required to be given absolute discretion with regard to the methods of evacuation—(Cheers.)

Summarising the general position, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the armies of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak were practically non-existent a year ago. They were engaging 300,000 Bolsheviks, constituting two-thirds of Bolshevism's forces. The question was whether General Denikin, who was making noteworthy and formidable advances, could enable Admiral Kolchak to recover. General Denikin, chiefly required clothing, boots etc., in order to barter for the peasants' grain. Therein lay our obligations, because the failure of General Denikin would enable the Bolsheviks to concentrate forces against the new weak States, forming an important bulwark between Germany and Russia. Four months ago the fate of these States caused anxiety. It was feared that they would be unable to withstand organised Bolshevik attacks and that the Allies would be compelled to render powerful help. These States, however, had successfully resisted the Bolshevik attacks and propaganda. This was due to the fact that General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak engaged two-thirds of the Bolsheviks, enabling our demobilisation to proceed. If we had not aided the Russians, we should have seen the Bolsheviks growing continually, the balance in Central Europe fatally deranged and the League of Nations stifled at the outset or have been forced to make exceptional exertions, far greater than the supporting of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin. We were now withdrawing from North Russia and the Caucasus, and also withdrawing two battalions from Siberia. In a few months, we should have hardly a single soldier in Russia. We were continuing contributions of munitions and also considering economic aid. The French were concentrated upon the rehabilitation of Poland and the interests of Czechoslovakia and Rumania, and had a larger body of troops opposing the western frontier of the Bolsheviks than our aggregate contributions.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that Britain's policy coincided with the Allied and Associated Governments' ideas and actions. The present situation were war legacies. We should not assume that victory could now be safely left to take care of itself. Our contributions in munitions were unmarketable surpluses valued at from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000.

With regard to demobilisation, over three million officers and men had reached their homes and it was continuing at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 daily. It would be accelerated henceforth. The discipline and good spirit of the Army had been increasingly maintained, despite a lot of deliberate, cruel and criminal provocation. The Voluntary Army had reached 250,000. Conscription would disappear when the present Acts expired. We did not contemplate a larger standing Army than before the war, but it would be better paid and equipped in every way.

Mr. Churchill, concluding, opined that the worst difficulties were over. Referring to the threat of a national strike over the Triple Alliance programme cabled recently, he pointed out that the withdrawal from Russia was decided upon in the beginning of the year. Conscription, as always intended, was passing away. As regards the circular concerning the use of the military in the event of a strike, it had been fully explained that it was devoid of political significance. No member of the Cabinet saw the circular before it was issued. None of the conscientious objectors were now imprisoned, therefore this series of grievances was obsolete, and if the extremists did not hurry up with the general strike, the agitators have to get hold of a brand new outfit—(Laughter). He hoped they would not be frightened by this sort of thing, but carry out their pledges to the electors and securely maintain the great position we had attained in the world—(Loud cheers).

## ALTERNATIVE TO NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

London, July 29.

Parliamentary correspondents state that the Government has rejected the Sankey Report favouring nationalisation of the mines, but is considering a scheme whereby the State may assume ownership of mineral rights while the mines are worked by private companies under official control.

## INCREASED WAR PENSIONS.

London, July 29.

It is understood that a House of Commons Committee has recommended a forty per cent. increase in war pensions, costing an extra £20,000,000 annually.

## EAST AFRICAN BLOCKADE RAISED.

London, July 29.

To-night's Gazette notifies that the blockade of German East Africa has been raised as from July 15.

## HAPPINESS FOR POLAND.

London, July 29.

M. Paderewski has presented the Peace Treaty to the Ratification Committee and recommended ratification. He said the Treaty should bring happiness to Poland. The Poles had protested against providing for German educational rights in Poland when the Poles were similarly not provided for in Germany. The Allies, however, secured the Poles that when the Germans applied for admission to the League of Nations these rights would be a condition of Germany's admission.

## SERIOUS BULGARIAN SITUATION.

London, July 29.

It is stated from Sofia that the situation in Bulgaria is serious. There is a widespread movement to establish a republic. A general strike has begun.

The French military mission which has arrived at the Bulgarian frontier has begun to study the situation and to maintain the peace.

## GOLDSMITH AT THE VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT THE VICTORIA IS PROJECTING THE WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL OF GOLDSMITH

## "THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"

TO ALL LOVERS OF A PERFECT PICTURE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND IT TO THEIR PATRONS. IT IS PRODUCED BY MR. WARD &amp; ASSOCIATED WITH HIM IS A WONDERFUL CAST.

YOU MUST NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF RENEWING YOUR ACQUAINTANCE WITH THIS ENGLISH CLASSIC. GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH.

IT IS A SEVEN-PART PICTURE &amp; IN SPITE OF THE PROHIBITIVE PRICE THE VICTORIA HAVE PAID FOR IT, THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONGRESS.

## ANGRY GERMAN DELEGATES.

Amsterdam, July 26.

The International Trades Union Congress has been opened here. It is attended by prominent Labour leaders, including Mr. Gompers.

The Belgian delegate, Martens, denounced the cowardly attitude of the German Trades Unionists during the war.

The German delegates defiantly replied that the German workmen were convinced they were fighting a war of defence. The war was prepared by the capitalists of all countries. They declared, however, that the German workers repudiated the ill-treatment of Belgium.

Mr. Gompers warned the Congress that International Resolutions cannot be treated like scraps of paper, and stigmatised suborning.

## GERMANY'S CHANCE OF PEACE.

## WHY IT WAS NOT UTILISED TWO YEARS AGO.

Weimar, July 29.

There has been a several days' debate in the National Assembly concerning responsibility for continuing the war after 1917, when it was declared there were favourable opportunities of obtaining peace. Herren Bauer and Erzberger fastened the responsibility upon the Michaelis Government, declaring that it was dominated by the Army Command. Herr Erzberger to-day, replying to the attacks, stated that a more favourable situation for peace than in 1917 was not conceivable. It was not utilised owing to the weakness of a Government dominated by soldiers. He accused the Michaelis Government of duplicity, disunion and helplessness.

Ultimately the Right parties' motion of lack of confidence in the Government was rejected by 243 votes to 53 and a vote of confidence passed by big majority.

## MORE RACIAL RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

## FURTHER CASUALTIES.

Chicago, July 28.

There were killed and 50 injured in racial disturbances yesterday. FIVE HUNDRED INJURED.

Chicago, July 29.

Racial rioting was renewed this morning. One negro was killed and two wounded. It is now known that there were at least ten fatalities last evening. It is estimated that so far 25 have been killed and 500 injured. Many of the latter are not expected to recover. The authorities have stopped the tramcar and elevated railway traffic in the disturbed area, owing to the rioters wrecking the tramcars. Troops are in readiness.

## MORE TROUBLE.

Later.

There was a further recrudescence of racial rioting last evening, which resulted in five negroes and two whites being killed and forty persons wounded.

## AMERICA SELLS WAR STOCKS TO FRANCE.

Paris, July 29.

The Government has purchased the American Army's immense war stocks in France, including 50,000 motor-cars and 50,000 motor-trucks, for \$300,000,000.

## A FRENCH LOCK-OUT.

Havre, July 29.

The Union of Employers has decided to lock out the dockers, on the ground that they have broken their contract by demanding higher wages. There are half a million tons of goods and thirty ships laden with food and raw materials at the port.

## PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

## SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER'S ATTITUDE.

San Francisco, July 29.

In addition to the recent plan to Congress by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for the repeal of the War Time Prohibition Act as far as wines and beer was concerned, that organization, the telegraphed to Washington, on July 28, that it is in favor of the repeal of the Act as far as liquors are concerned.

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no legislation will be enacted to repeal the Dry Act. That the opposition to letting down the bars on beer and wine is organized and very strong while Legislators favoring repeal are not organized and are somewhat fearful of the political effect of any action they might take in this direction. In addition, the argument is presented in Washington that it is not the wish of the people to repeal the Act.

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Chamber that the Republicans insist that they will not allow the liquor question to become a party issue.

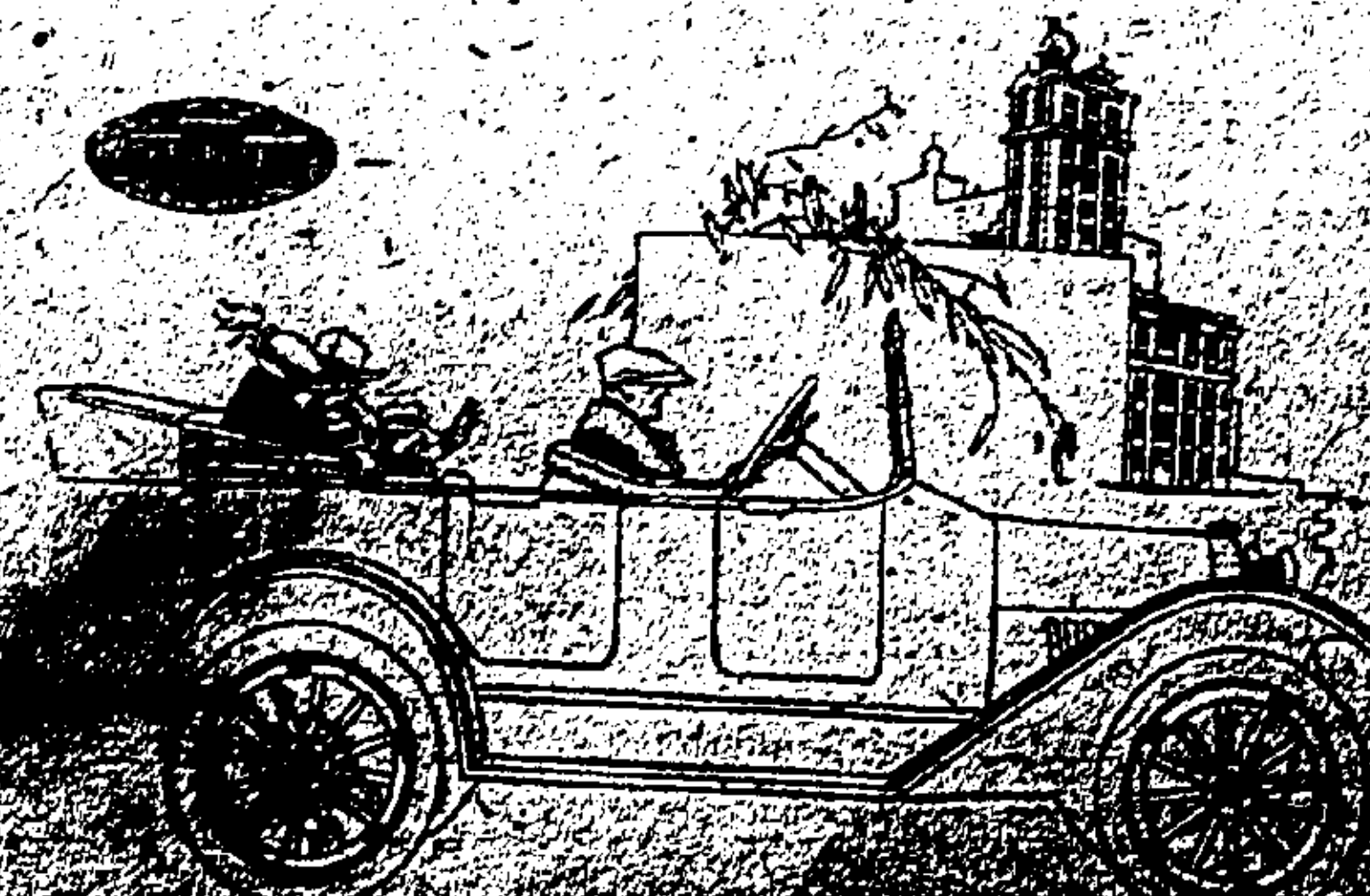
While most of the foregoing information is well known, the Chamber felt that some opinion from Washington might be of assistance to members who may have supplies of liquors to dispose of. However, final action must still be undecided regardless of the general feeling that nothing will be done to repeal the War Time Dry Act.

## NO DEFECTION OF ITALY.

London, July 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons stated that Field-Marshal King's recent speech in the House of Commons was a masterpiece of statesmanship and showed that Italy was not a defector.

## CHEVROLET





# WHITEAWAY'S SALE



## GENTS' PYJAMAS

Well made English Manufactured Pyjamas Good designs and Materials.

Usual Price \$3.25 to \$6.50

Sale Price \$2.75 to \$4.75



## GENTS' REAL AERTEX TENNIS SHIRTS

Ready made in all sizes 14 to 16 in neck.  
Usual Price \$3.25  
Sale Price \$2.75

## NOTABLE VALUES IN OUR GENTS OUTFITTING DEPT.



## GENTS STRAW BOATERS.

Popular styles.

Usual Price \$1.50 to \$3.50  
Sale Price \$1.00 to \$2.00



## HUNDREDS OF GENTS' NEGLEGE SHIRTS

in White, Plain Colours and Stripes. To numerous to list. YOU MUST SEE THESE.



## COTTON & CASHMERE HALF HOSE

Plain Colours with Coloured clock White, Greys, Blues etc.

Usual Price \$1.25

Sale Price 95c.



## WHITE LAWN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS

These are excellent value to-day and cannot be replaced. Size 19 inches Square.

Usual Price \$2.50

Sale Price \$1.75 doz.

OUR FAMOUS PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS  
SPECIAL RATE \$4.50 DOZ.



## A SPECIAL IN TEAPOTS

25c. EACH.



25c. EACH.

A Special line in China Teapots holding 2 cups. Can be supplied in Brown or Floral blue designs.

Usual Price 40c. & 50c. Now 25c.



## 60 DOZ PLAIN WHITE COTTON SOX

Splendid quality all Sizes. 9 to 11 inches.

Usual Price \$4.50 doz.  
Sale Price \$3.95 doz.

## 30 DOZ GENTS KHAKI LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS

Soft quality.

Usual Price \$3.00 doz.  
Sale Rate \$2.75 doz.



## ALL ODDMENTS IN GENTS UNDERWEAR PANTS, VESTS, ETC.

in wool & cotton to be cleared. Regardless of Cost.



## A FEW ONLY GENTS DRESSING AND BATH GOWNS.

At golden opportunity to secure one of the coming cold weather.

REDUCED RATES



## 120 DOZEN GENTS LINEN COLLARS

Odd makes & Sizes

Usual Price \$3.00

SPECIAL RATE 50 CTS. DOZ.



## GENTS SHOES

Call and See our BARGAIN TABLE



## 3,000 GENTS TIES

in all Styles, a Splendid Selection  
Sale Prices 40c. to \$2.50



## GENTS SOFT COLLARS

Usual Price \$4.50 doz.  
Sale Rate \$3.75 doz.



## 140 DOZEN GENTS LINEN COLLARS

in Odd makes Styles and Sizes.  
Usual Price \$3.00  
Sale Price \$1.00



## GENTS BOOTS

100 pairs of odd makes. Must be cleared.



## GENTS FELT HATS

All odd lines and sizes to be cleared at 25 per cent reduction.

## GENTS SHOP SOLED SUN HATS

a lot to clear

at JOB PRICES

# Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company, Limited





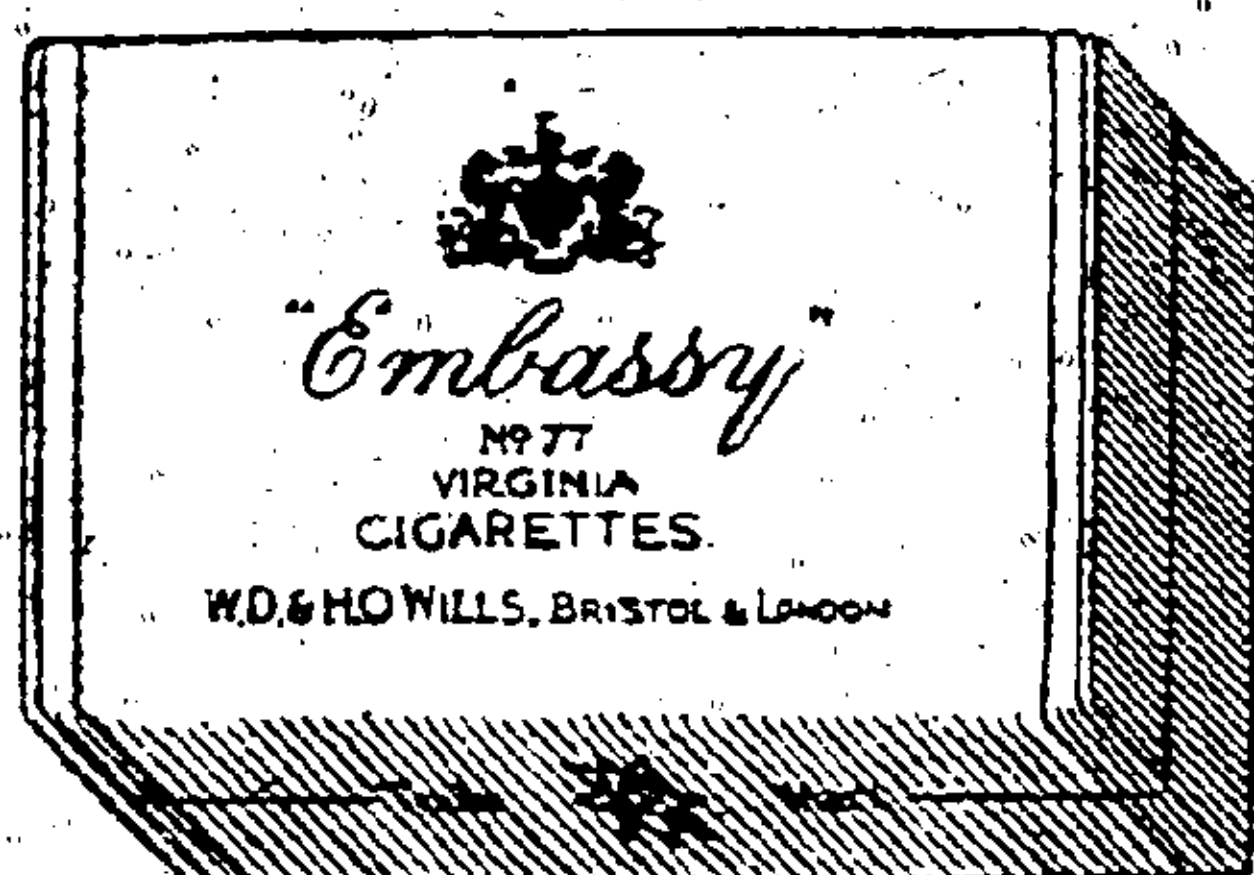


## NOTICES



EMBASSY CIGARETTES ARE  
UNQUESTIONABLY THE  
FINEST VERGINIAN CIGAR-  
ETTES MANUFACTURED.

A SHIPMENT OF THIS WELL-KNOWN  
BRAND PACKED IN CONVENIENT AIR-TIGHT  
TINS OF 25 CIGARETTES HAS JUST ARRIVED.  
THEY ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE IN 50'S TINS  
AND 10'S BOXES.



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

## A RECONCILIATION.

Shanghai, August 2.  
It is rumoured in Peking that Luk Wing-ting has become reconciled with Mok Wing-sun, Tsuchun of Canton, in order to unite the two Kwangs, and has promised to recommend Admiral Lum Po-yik, of the Northern Squadron in Canton, to be Tsuchun of Fukien, on condition that the squadron will leave Canton, so that the Yunnan troops in Kwangtung will be without assistance. The Military Government is now afraid of an emergency.

## MORE JAPANESE TROUBLE.

Shanghai, August 2.  
A report from Cheong Chun states that the Japanese have refused passage to an officer dispatched by Chang Jik-lum to negotiate the recent conflict between Ko Shi-pun and Japanese soldiers.

## THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Shanghai, August 2.  
In reply to Luk Ching-cheong's telegram, which stated that the Austrian Treaty will be signed in five days, the Government has ordered Luk and Wong Ching-ting to be the Chinese delegates in this matter.

## CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

Shanghai, August 2.  
In the reorganisation of the Cabinet, only the Ministers of Interior, Finance, Communications and Education have been changed.

## U.S. PASSPORTS.

The American Consul General has received instructions from Washington indicating that the rules as to the issue of passports of persons proceeding to the United States have been much further relaxed, particularly in favour of the relatives of aliens now residing in the United States. A new feature of the passport arrangement also provides for a continuing visa valid for six months for the passports of persons whose business necessitates frequent journeys to the United States or American territory. Such a visa is valid for repeated visits to the United States for any time within the time limit indicated.

## BISHOP TO RESIGN.

Dr. Edgar Jacob, Bishop of St. Albans since 1903, at a visitation of clergy and laity of the diocese at St. Albans Cathedral recently announced his intention of resigning the bishopric in December next. He explained that he has come to a time of life when, after serious illnesses, resignation seemed to him a duty. He had never been a rich man, but he had informed the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that he would not burden the see with a pension. He desired in his retirement to devote himself to the study of missionary work, which had been the great interest of his life. Dr. Jacob will be 75 in November.

## NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI  
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND  
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIMOTO,  
YOSHIMOTO, MOJO, KAMAGATA, SATO,  
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMITAMADA, SITA,  
and OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, TOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIBEN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKISAI"

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's. AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—S. SAYEKI, Manager, No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

## DAY BY DAY.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of plague (British), one fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal fever (Chinese) and one non-fatal case of enteric (British).

The agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board includes a letter from Government relative to the by-law governing overcrowding in workshops and factories, and correspondence relative to the proposed amendment of the Sanitary Ordinance.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Bank	\$590
Marine Insurance.	
Canton	435
North China	\$320
Union	300
Yanzen	260
Far Eastern	23
Fire Insurance.	
China Fire	138
H. K. Fire	340
Shipping.	
Douglases	95
Steamboats	25
Indos (Pref.)	33
Indos (Def.)	180
Shells	330
Ferries	35 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars	183
Malabons	42
Mining.	
Kailans	60 1/2
Langkats	19 1/2
Shanghai Loans	19 1/2
Shai Explorations	210
Raubs	44 1/2
Tronchs	45 1/2
Ural Caspians	45 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	99 1/2
K. Docks	168 1/2
Shai Docks	\$121 ex. div.
N. Engineerings	\$25 1/2
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	109 1/2
H.K. Hotels	124
L. Inves t.	121 1/2
H. phreys Est.	830
K'loon Lands	46
L. Reclamations	175
West Points	94
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	4313
Kung Yiks	829
Lau Kung Mows	\$207 1/2
Oriental	\$112
Shai Cottons	\$205
Yangtzepeos	\$151 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	840
China Borneos	13
Do. Light b. 5.80 old b. 1.80 new	830
China Providents	29
Dairy Farms	78
Electrics H. K.	33
Electrics Macao	81 1/2
Hongkong Ropes	794
Hk. Tramways	80 cts.
Peak Trams, old	394
Do. new	394
Steam Laundries	12
Water-boats	14 1/2
Watsons	5.35
Wm. Powells	29
Wisemans	29



AGENTS  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Steel Foundries n. 12  
Water-boats b. 14 1/2  
Watsons b. 5.35  
Wm. Powells b. 29  
Wisemans b. 29  
Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1919.

## HOTELS.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.  
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

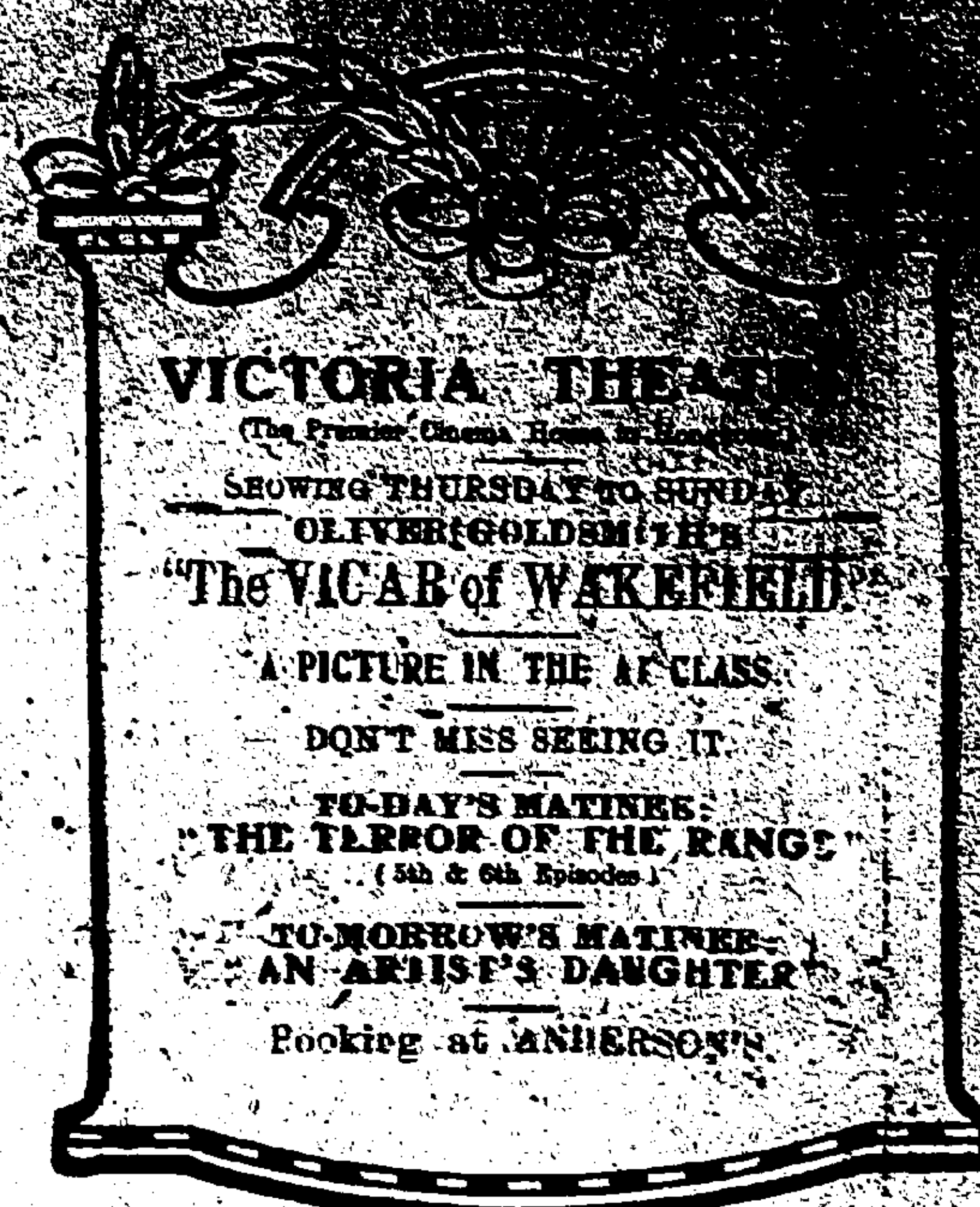
CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—  
THE HONGKONG HOTEL:—The leading Hotel in the Far East.  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL:—The leading seaside resort of South China (opening in the Summer of 1919).  
THE HOTEL MANSIONS:—The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.  
The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and installed motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.  
Reservations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representatives will call on communicating with.  
Telephone No. 433, Catering Department.  
Telephone No. 1473, Manager.  
J. B. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL  
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK  
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON  
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents  
Are resident Managers.

THE CARLTON HOTEL  
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
ICE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management.  
Elegant and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.  
Telephone 514.  
MRS. F. E. CAMERON



THE  
CORONET

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

9.15 p.m.  
"INTOLERANCE"

2.30 p.m.  
"THE BULL'S EYE"  
Episodes 1 to 4.

5.15 p.m.  
"THE LILY OF POVERTY FLAT"

7.15 p.m.  
"THE BULL'S EYE"  
Episodes 1 & 2

AND COMEDIES.

Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S.

## THEATRE ROYAL

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON OF THE MOST  
POPULAR COMPANY THAT EVER PLAYED IN HONGKONG

BANVARDS  
AMERICAN MUSICAL  
COMEDY COMPANY

IN A REPERTOIRE OF BRAND NEW MUSICAL TREATS  
COMMENCING

THURSDAY EVE -- AUG. 7th

AND PRESENTING

THURSDAY-FRIDAY  
Aug. 7, Aug. 8  
The Breezy Refreshing Musical Treat  
"THE KING OF PATAGONIA"

SAURDAY-MONDAY  
Aug. 9, Aug. 11  
The Speedy Mile-a-Minute Musical Comedy  
"STEP LIVELY"

TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY  
Aug. 12, Aug. 13  
A BIG DOUBLE BILL  
The Laughing Musical Mix-up  
"THE TOURISTS"

WED. Matinee at 5.15  
and a Head-Line Program of  
"VAUDEVILLE"

Bookings now at MOUTRIE'S  
Prices \$3 \$2 \$1  
Curtain at 9.15 P.M.  
Matinees Sat. & Wed.

## HOTELS.

## EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.  
THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION  
EXCELLENT CUISINE

ARTHUR E. MOELL

(Late Grand Hotel, Southampton, England and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, E.C.)